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Animal Husbandry

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FORTY-FIRST YEAR OF SERVICE TO WESTERN AGRICULTURE



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Secondary Farm Industries Steadily Expanding Over Southern Alberta

By C. FRANK STEELE

SOUTHERN Alberta has embarked upon an industrialization program based upon the land, a program that will play a major part in the post-war development of the region.

Here we have a region in which the city of Lethbridge works hand in hand with the rural areas surrounding it. The Lethbridge Board of Trade has never been looked upon as an urban organization only; it has always functioned for the city and district as abundantly shown in the promotion of irrigation and the beet sugar industry. At the annual meetings of the Lethbridge trade body you will find rural south represented and given a voice, the farmer and district businessman sitting down beside the merchant, the banker, the professional man of the city. Urban-rural relations have always been fostered until today Southern Alberta is going forward as a unit. And yet only the surface of the co-ordination of interests has been scratched.

However, much has been accomplished, as a survey of the development of secondary industries reveals. It has been felt for years that straight wheat raising and straight livestock were not enough. The technical agricultural men counselled mixed farming, intensified farming, and the expansion of irrigation made this necessary since special crops are demanded on high-priced land under the ditch if the farmer is to stay in business. He soon realized this; hence the early swing to diversification.

THE most important of these industries is sugar. Here we have an industry that fits perfectly into the general irrigated farm program. The growing of sugar beets under contract gives the farmer a hoed crop that keeps the land clean, gives him an assured price for his product and yields valuable by-products utilized in the now extensive livestock feeding industry, an industry that now means the winter feeding and finishing of 25,000 head of cattle and 100,000 head of lambs. The Lethbridge Central Feeders' Association does more than a million dollars worth of business a year operating on a co-operative basis.

The sugar beet industry brings into the country annually around seven million dollars of new wealth. The area under beet production is 30,000 acres, and the growers and sugar company make a split on the returns from the sale of sugar.

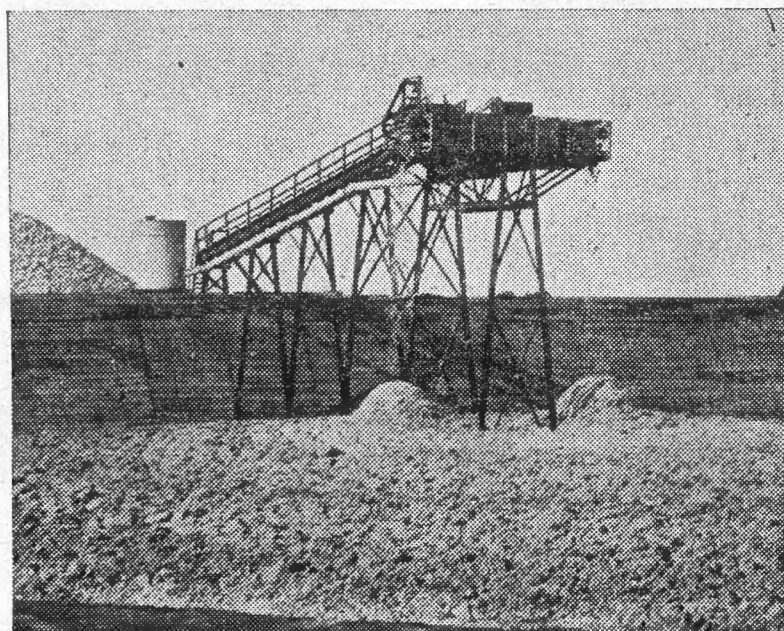
By improved cultural methods, careful irrigation at the proper time, use of manure or commercial fertilizer, etc. beet growers have increased their per-acre tonnage until many growers are harvesting better than 12 and 15 tons to the acre and receiving around \$10 a ton for their deliveries. In addition they have the valuable beet tops, beet pulp and molasses from the Raymond and Picture Butte factories at a nominal price for livestock feeding.

Beet production has reached the point where additional factory units will be necessary if it is stepped-up

and there is a demand from the Taber-Barnwell-Coaldale area for a factory. The sugar company has this in mind when materials and equipment are available. The Brooks irrigated area has also gone on record as wanting a factory, and the abundant water supply there will be an important factor in such a development.

Canneries Developed

Southern Alberta's sunshine and fertile soil combine to produce flavorful vegetables and so we have the development of the vegetable canning industry. Lethbridge, Taber, Coaldale and Magrath have factories processing some 7,000 acres of peas, beans, corn and pumpkin. The small Coaldale factory, established by the thrifty Mennonite farmers, also cans chicken that has found a ready market. The Magrath cannery, established by Utah capital, will go into operation this fall. In 1944 the canning industry returned a million dollars to growers and to



factory help in the form of wages.

In addition to the cannery operations at Lethbridge, the Broder Company has the province's only dehydration plant. Up to now the carrots, table beets, potatoes and turnips processed by this plant have been packed for military establishments and for export to the British Food Ministry.

ANOTHER secondary project that has come to the front the last few years is the commercial bean and pea industry. Acreage in these crops, also commercial mustard, is grown under contract. The seed is sacked and delivered at the cleaning and grading plants at Lethbridge and today a flourishing business has been built up, giving the farmers a profitable sideline. Much of the seed peas produced has gone to the Old Country during the war. Bird-seed is being raised to a small degree, also popcorn. All these crops thrive in the district.

An industry that formerly promised to become very important in this irrigated region was the alfalfa meal business. This is an alfalfa country, but of late the production of this crop has fallen off sharply and alfalfa mills are having difficulty getting alfalfa to keep their plants working. They have been forced to reach out as far as Brooks for supplies. The market is assured both in Canada and overseas, but supplies have seriously dwindled and an effort has been made to revive



VALUABLE BY-PRODUCTS

GOOD use is made of the by-products from the secondary farm industries in Southern Alberta. Top picture shows peas hauled from the field being put through the viner. The vines are either stacked in silo piles or dried in the sun and stacked as hay. As a feed this hay is palatable to livestock and has a substantial protein content. Taber, Magrath and Lethbridge plants will start canning peas early in July.

Lower picture shows a dump of sugar beet pulp, a favourite with livestock feeders, which is a valuable residue of beet sugar manufacture.

of flour and feed mills scattered through the region have a definite place, as does the expanding co-operative vegetable growing and marketing enterprise with its modern storage, grading and packing plant at Broxburn Siding east of Lethbridge. Southern Alberta potato growers have been battling the past few years against an outbreak of bacterial ring rot. It has been a tough battle because the plague got a real hold in the region. However, by co-operative effort and firm control measures invoked by government authorities, progress is being made. The disease is gradually being wiped out and the quality of marketable potatoes improved. No tubers are allowed to reach the market that are not free from this disease.

All this development has hinged largely on water, irrigation water, and that is why Southern Alberta is agitating for an extension of irrigation. Water storage has lagged. The projected Pot Hole Coulee dam—it is expected to be built this summer—would provide the needed moisture during the critical growing period. It is proposed to construct the dam so as to become part of the great Lethbridge South-eastern scheme including the St. Mary River dam at Spring Coulee. This proposed 3½-million-dollar reservoir, key to the whole water development program, has been approved by the P.F.R.A.

interest in the crop, one of the most useful feeds on the farm.

In this rural industrialization program dairying has not been overlooked and this industry is worth two and a half millions annually. Dairy herds have been improved and creameries and cheese factories have been established throughout the district capitalizing on the unprecedented demands created by the war. Government bonuses have induced farmers to milk cows and encouraged plants to try to excel in the quality of their products. Fluid milk sales have also been heavy due to the populous military camps scattered through the district, also the great German prisoner-of-war camp near Lethbridge with its 12,000 to 14,000 inmates.

Cheese factories have been established at Mountain View, the pioneer plant in the south, at Glenwood in the United Irrigation District, at Raymond and at Coaldale, the latter a result of Mennonite energy and co-operative spirit.

Pickling Vegetables

East of Coaldale is Barnwell and it is there that the Dyson Pickle interests of Winnipeg contract with farmers for pickling vegetables, chiefly cucumbers. Large salting vats have been built at Taber as a preliminary to a branch pickling factory.

In any survey of secondary industries the busy woollen mill at Magrath with its 60 workers and the numbers

TOO often in the rush of work man acts before he thinks, and an accident results. A large number of accidents on the farm and in the factory result from carelessness or thoughtlessness. Man is given the power to think, and when he exercises it accidents are fewer.

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Federation Again Pressing For Cattle Market in U.S.

THE Alberta Federation of Agriculture strongly recommends that the Dominion Department of Agriculture, through the Canadian Meat Board or a special export board, take immediate steps to facilitate the orderly export of surplus beef cattle to the United States. Such a movement would relieve congestion on our marketing and processing facilities, and would again establish contacts with the American markets.

This stand of the Alberta Federation expressed in the form of a resolution passed at a meeting of the board of directors held in Calgary on June 8, was conveyed to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the latter body was asked to present this view to the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Speakers at the Calgary meeting, in the course of a full discussion of the question, pointed out that when large numbers of cattle were marketed last fall, yards and packing plants of terminal markets were seriously congested. As a result of this situation, producers were compelled to accept depressed prices for their beef and in many cases were exposed to excessive shrinkage and yardage charges.

Cattlemen foresee the likelihood of a similar situation arising this fall and they feel that steps should be taken to meet such an emergency. They point out that there is no desire to have Canadian cattle flood United States markets, nor should such export cattle be paid for at prices out of line with Canadian ceilings.

"It is not the intention of the Western producers," a statement declared, "to shirk their responsibilities in filling present wartime commitments and contracts made with the United Kingdom, but such obligations should not be met at the expense of the livestock producers, nor should their position on the United States market be jeopardized."

Power Machinery Will Reduce Heavy Labor in the Hayfield

POWER machinery could be used much more extensively than it is at present to reduce the heavy physical work involved in hay-making, particularly in handling the hay from the windrow to the stack.

The hay rack and loader, together with a derrick and slings have been used extensively, but are being replaced by power sweeps and stackers, or combination sweepstackers. In both horse and power sweeps there is a variety of sizes and types. If a power sweep is to be used for hay alone, it can be mounted directly on the tractor. If it is to be used for stooks also, it must be made much heavier and with a power lift. It should also have auxiliary wheels to carry the load. Most tractor sweeps are mounted ahead of the tractor. If the sweep is on the back end of the tractor there is the advantage of having the load on the rear wheels, but the reverse speed is usually much too slow for proper loading.

The combination sweep and stacker is a new machine to this country, and is destined to pick up hay in the field and lift it on to the stack. The sweepstacker may be mounted on the tractor or it may be mounted in front on separate wheels. The latter type is more desirable because it does not overload the front wheels of the tractor. The sweepstacker greatly reduces the amount of work on the stack. It can pick up hay in the field out of the windrow or out of bunches and place it on the stack wherever desired. It can be used either as a two-man outfit or with several other sweeps as a large capacity haying outfit.

High quality hay cannot be produced unless the hay is cut at the proper stage of maturity. When grasses and legumes are cut at the proper time, they can be cured with a higher percentage of green colour and feed values. Grasses should be cut for hay either just before or when they are in bloom. Sweet clover and alfalfa should be cut when about 10 per cent in bloom; and the clovers—red, alsike

and white—should be cut when 50 per cent in bloom.

LEAVING hay too long in the swath results in excessive drying and bleaching and a loss of the natural green colouring and considerable feeding value. Excessive drying in the swath in the case of legumes results in the shattering of the leaves on the ground which greatly reduces nutritional value. Much better hay will be produced if it is only wilted in the swath and raked and cured in the windrow or coil before damage from bleaching or leaching occurs.

Rain damage is a problem in hay making over which the farmer has little control. Possibly the best way to reduce this damage is to shorten the time between cutting and storing as much as possible. Modern haying methods and equipment make this possible.

One of the greatest savings which can be made in hay harvesting is that which is possible when hay is tall enough to cut with a binder. A power binder will cut as much hay as about three horse-drawn mowers.

A small rubber-tired tractor equipped with a power take-off cutter bar and pulling a tandem mower will cut a 13-foot swath, and, travelling at normal speed, will cut as much or more acreage than four horse-drawn mowers.

Co-op. Group Planning To Market Potatoes

WATER-USERS in the Eastern Irrigation District are planning the formation of a co-operative marketing association with headquarters at Brooks. The first activity of the new organization will be the assembling, grading and marketing of potatoes this fall. Trustees of the E.I.D. recently voted to advance \$7 for every \$5 subscribed by the farmers in support of the project, the fund to be used for the construction and equipping of a large storage cellar and grading station.

Potato growing on a commercial basis has grown from a few acres in 1938 to some 3,000 acres this season, and the crop is reported to be making a promising showing

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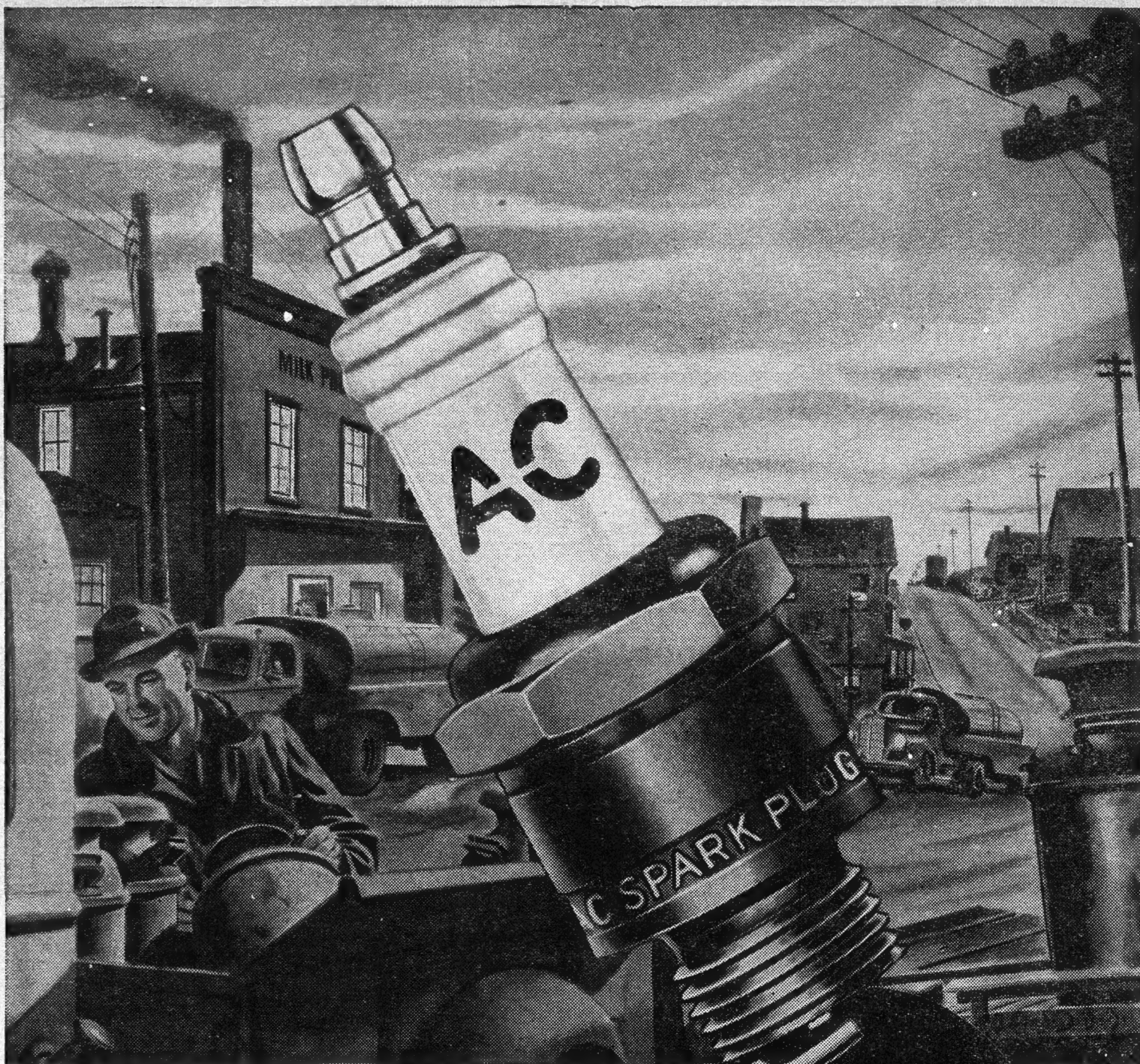
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CANADA to a great extent has escaped a peril which has beset many sections of the United States during the recent war years. That is a sky-rocketing inflation of farm land prices. So serious has the situation become across the line that official warnings are being issued of the dangers in store for rural America unless this boom is checked. In a letter to 13,000 banks serving agricultural communities an officer of the American Bankers' Association urges them to "do what you can to influence your customers to keep in a safe financial position."

A survey shows that at March 1, 1945, increases in farm land prices ranged from 17 per cent in North Dakota to 96 per cent in South Carolina; that Wyoming prices were at the highest point in 25 years; that in Rhode Island, New Jersey and California prices were above the boom levels of 1920; that in Indiana the average price was 124 per cent of the 1912-14 base level and was "well on the way to the high of 161 reached in 1920 when the land boom broke."

Perhaps Canadian farmers have better memories for the collapse that followed the high-price bull market years of the last war; perhaps recent wartime price controls have enabled them to keep a better perspective of the land's productive value. True, in some localities ready cash for investment has bumped prices sharply upward, but as a rule speculation in farm lands has not run wild. A sane appreciation of values in this market will mean many fewer rural headaches if the cycle dips again, as it has done before.

★ ★

HOG raising in Western Canada for the last quarter-century has been a pretty good business, and farmers who have stayed with it through its ups and downs have made money. Grain prices have fluctuated widely in the same period and an interesting comparison in this connection has just been published in the form of a summary of experimental data compiled by the University of Alberta Department of Animal Science.

"A calculation of the returns secured from swine feeding during the period 1918 to 1944 indicates that after providing for interest and depreciation on breeding stock, buildings and equipment and allowing prevailing rates for labour, barley was

marketed through hogs at 79 cents per bushel compared with 50 cents at the elevator. The average live price for basic grade hogs on the Edmonton market for the 27-year period was \$10.23 per cwt. (\$13.65 rail grade). The highest yearly average (\$20.53) occurred in 1919, and the lowest (\$3.45) in 1932."

Improved returns in recent years, of course, reflect not only an improved standard of quality in the hogs bred and marketed in Canada, but also a stabilized market for all that can be produced, and this is assured at least until the end of 1946. While the margin between feed grain prices and hog prices has narrowed, there is still money to be made in marketing grain as pork.

Aside entirely from the financial consideration involved is the fact that Britain has again suffered a cut in the individual bacon ration from four to three ounces a week, and its supply of cooking fats has been halved. Britons have never actually gone hungry, even in the darkest days under the war cloud, but millions in liberated European countries now are facing the threat of starvation. Lend-lease meat rations from the United States have shrunk to near the vanishing point, and Canada remains the most hopeful source of supply for the raided and bare pantries of Europe. This is not a good time to relax efforts to meet this urgent demand.

★ ★

REPORTS are current that homecoming servicemen are already being fleeced by conscienceless swindlers, advocates of get-rich-quick schemes devised to separate the veterans from the ready cash which represents their accumulated savings and gratuities. The man who has faced every conceivable form of enemy violence and deceit is entitled to expect protection for the meagre-enough reward that awaits his return to civilian life. Some organization in his own community should make certain that he does not become the victim of the unscrupulous parasite fringe of legitimate business.

★ ★

CANADIAN cities are devoting much attention to improving housing conditions, and it is encouraging to note that thousands of farmers across the country have their own projects in this field started or planned. The trend toward the modernization of farm homes, which was interrupted by depression days and, later, the war, can shortly be resumed. Materials and labour will be available, and while farm income continues at its present satisfactory level there is virtually no limit to the building that will take place in rural areas.

The farm wife wants a home just as convenient as that of her city cousin; in fact, it is more necessary that she have a kitchen that is a modern workroom. Too many farm houses have no clothes closets; many have narrow, unhandy stairs; few have

bathrooms or kitchen sinks or other built-in features which are common in today's modern homes. Installation of such facilities as running water, electric lights, a plumbing system and a furnace will add to the comfort and save the time of the farmer and his wife and will make farm life more attractive to their family.

Many substantial, plain, old-fashioned houses could be thoroughly remodelled for beauty and convenience. In other cases, an entirely new house will be built and its comfort and value enhanced by a lawn, trees and shrubs. Victory loan savings in many instances will foot the bill; in others, advantage will be taken of the new farm improvement loans now available for just such badly-needed projects as modernizing the old farm house.

★ ★

FARMERS too often think of their contribution to world economy in the simplest terms—wheat, beef, bacon, butter, eggs and potatoes. Actually, there is much more to the business than this. Before the war the comparatively new study of "chemurgy" had made a good start with the development of industrial products from agricultural raw materials, and in the war years the scope of this science has expanded almost beyond belief.

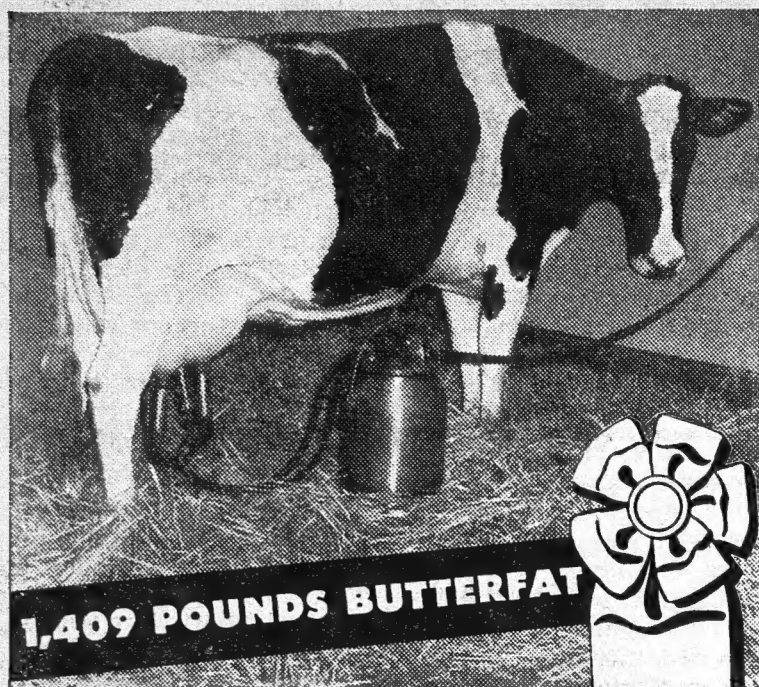
Here are some of the lesser known contributions of the farm to the war effort: alcohol from wheat, machinery belts from hides; parachute cords from flax fibre, air conditioning filter from cow's tail hair, marine engine lubricants from rape seed, insecticides from tobacco, plastics from oat hulls, plywood glue from blood, pathfinder flares from whey, typhus vaccine from eggs, boxes from wheat straw, photographic film from sheep's feet, life jackets from milkweed floss, binder in plaster from cowhair.

And from animal fats? The list of important war supplies which need fats in their production is almost endless. Here are a few: blockbusters, rubber, varnish, lubricating oil, leather coated cloth and caulking compounds.

Milk is good for more than plain drinking. From milk come the raw materials of products as varied and as indispensable as paint, push buttons, and penicillin!

★ ★

GRAHAM TOWERS, Governor of the Bank of Canada, says that the working man in Canada has more savings now than he ever had since his great grandfather crossed the Atlantic in the windjammer and began to clear his farm and fight Indians. Since the start of the war, Canadians have put away something like five billion dollars which represents over \$375 in bonds, bank deposits and folding money for every man, woman and child in the Dominion, and the greatest proportion of this nest egg is held by people with modest incomes, who are saving not for a rainy day but for the sunny day that comes with world peace.



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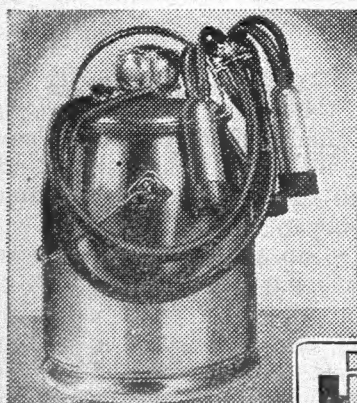


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Milk Replaces Prepared Supplement for Hog Feeding

PROTEIN supplements, mineral supplements and vitamin supplements with instructions to use certain kinds at particular times for special purposes, tend to confuse the inexperienced feeder of hogs, says E. Van Nice, Dominion Experimental Station, Scott, Sask.

If milk is available in a quantity equal to two or three pounds to each pound of grain fed, the supplement problem is largely solved. However, since few feeders have sufficient milk, other supplements are required in many cases. Actual feeding tests have shown that correct supplements used in proper quantities more than pay for themselves, but generous feeders have been known to use extra quantities or different kinds of supplements not required, which made the feed cost higher than necessary.

When milk is not available much may be said in favour of using a commercial concentrate prepared to supply the needs of the pig. There are two main preparations or supplements on the market, namely:

1. The pig starter for the little pigs before and after weaning, and for breeding stock.
2. The general-purpose supplement for the main growing period and for finishing for market.

A specified quantity of one or other of these supplements mixed with the chop in each case supplies both protein and mineral requirements.

At the Experimental Station at Scott, balanced rations for different purposes have usually been prepared at the station and a feeding test was conducted last winter for the purpose of comparing the standard home prepared mixture with a commercial hog concentrate. The basic chop mixture was the same for each lot, but for one lot the commercial concentrate was added according to directions supplied, while for the other lot 5 per cent by weight of each of the three supplements, tankage, oilcake meal and bran were added with one per cent ground limestone, three-quarters of one per cent salt, and one per cent fish oil. The fish oil was discontinued when the pigs reached approximately 160 lbs. The gains and economy of gains were practically the same but slightly in favour of the commercial concentrate in this test.

Directors Elected By Stock Growers

DIRECTORS of the Western Stock Growers' Association for 1945-46 were announced recently from the head office in Calgary. The officers will be chosen at the first meeting of the new board, which will be held in Calgary during Stampede week.

Following are the new directors: M. W. Bradshaw, Mountain View; Pat Burton, Claresholm; E. A. Cartwright, High River; Percy Copithorne, Jumping Pound; James B. Cross, Calgary; R. P. Gilchrist, Wildhorse; Mack Higdon, Manyberries; Herman Linder, Cardston; A. A. Mitchell, Lloydminster; R. H. Mitchell, Medicine Hat; C. H. McKinnon, Dalemead; Neil Riley, Nanton; George G. Ross, Aden; O. Strineham, Buchess; T. Usher, Scollard.

Creep Feeding Helps Start Young Animals On Grown-Up Diet

MUCH money is lost as a result of retarded growth in young livestock. For the best development of any animal, the most economical plan is continual normal growth. Foals, calves, lambs or pigs, thrive better as a result of the extra trouble and feed supplied in a creep, where older stock cannot reach it.

It is a radical change from a milk diet to a raw grain ration. The more gradual the change is made the better. Young pigs will start eating quite young if they have an opportunity to nibble at a special, easily digested dry meal mixture as often as they like. At about four weeks of age they often find their mother's milk reduced in quantity just when they need an increased ration. If they are in pens or dry lots the only other source of feed may be at the mother's trough, which is not satisfactory. It is at this time that creep feeding of a special meal mixture is particularly desirable.

Foals, calves, and lambs may be on pasture with their dams, and actually lose weight without the knowledge of the owner for during the heat of summer the pasture, often becomes dry and short. At the Dominion experimental Station at Scott, Sask., creep feeding of young stock has proved to be quite beneficial and is recommended for helping young stock over the most critical part of their lives, also increasing net profits to the owner.

The self feeder is a satisfactory method of feeding in all cases as the young stock will approach full feed gradually while they are first learning to take solid food. In case of young pigs being trough fed, dry chop is preferable, since moist chop often sours before it is consumed.

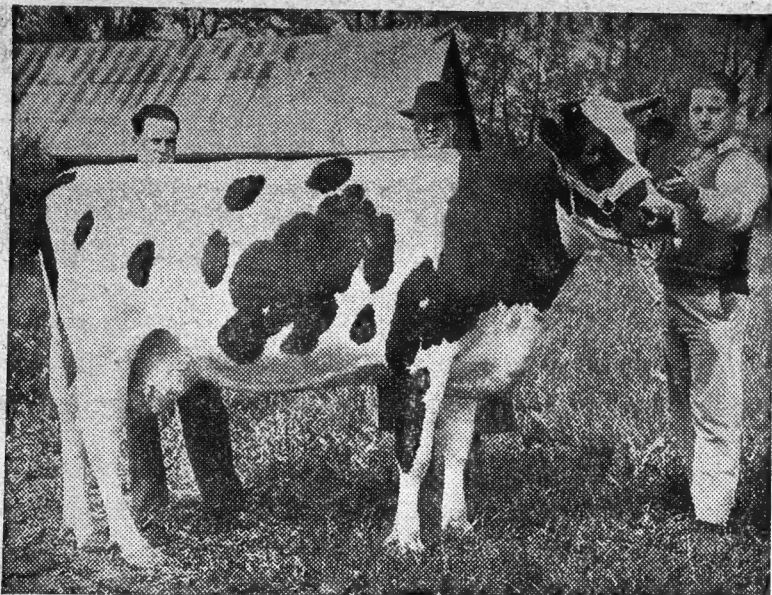
Work Summerfallow Early and Shallow

THE earlier summerfallow work is started, the better will be the results. Land to be summerfallowed should have one working over as early as possible to kill early weeds and to fit the land to receive moisture. The Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge has found that the best implement for this working is the one-way disc, but in some areas the plough has to be used.

Lethbridge recommends, however, that the one-way disc should not be used for subsequent cultivation, that either the duckfoot cultivator or the rod weeder are better implements, and that all cultivation should be done as shallow as possible so as to leave trash on the surface, in order to lessen the risk of soil blowing. To preserve the most moisture the land should be worked as little as possible, yet to control the weeds the land must be worked more often. The rule would seem to be to work the land as little as possible consistent with keeping down the weeds. If wild oats are bad they should not be cultivated until they are at least five inches high, for if smaller than that the cut portions are likely to root again and grow.

Small Boy—"Dad, how do they catch lunatics?"

Father—"With face powder, beautiful dresses, and pretty smiles, my boy."



HIGH IN NATIONAL SALE

Hays Limited, Calgary, sold Hays' Donna Wintcha, above, for \$3,100, the second highest price at the recent National Holstein Sale at Brampton, Ont. At the left is Tom Hays, at the right Jack Hays, and in the centre, C. L. Goodhue, farm manager for Senator D. Raymond, Vaudreuil, Que., the buyer. Hays also sold a heifer calf, Hays' Lenore Lady, for \$1,300 to Meadow Spring Farms, Alliance, Ohio. The 76 animals in the sale sold for \$66,275, an average of \$859, the best in the 26-year history of the National.

Breeders' Notes

AT the annual meeting of the Hereford Breeders' Association of British Columbia, held at Merritt recently, J. O. Bulman, of Westwold, was re-elected president. Other officers are Len Wood, Armstrong, vice-president; Mat Hassen, Armstrong, secretary-treasurer; directors: Brian K. Chance, Douglas Lake; T. P. Wilson, Kamloops; L. P. Guichon, Quilchena; Charles Turner, Salmon Arm; R. McGregor, Pinantan; W. Dingwall, Lac la Hache.

A committee was appointed to draw up rules governing the health and productivity of females bought at auction.

The Ayrshire cow, Pioneer Primal, owned by A. L. Young, Brooks, Alta., stood second in the class for four-year-olds qualifying in R.O.P. during the month of May., with a production of 12,678 lbs. milk, 530 lbs. fat, a test of 4.18 per cent. Mr. Young recently purchased the good bull, Deschambault Royal Jack, from Hermitage Farms, Pickering, Ont. The same seller recently shipped Sycamore Gold Coin to J. A. Hodgson, Forest Lawn, Alta.

"A satisfactory arrangement has been made with the British-Friesian Cattle Society which will allow the re-registration in the Society's Herd Book of Canadian and U.S.A. Holsteins imported into Britain in future," G. M. Clemons, Secretary-Manager of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, reports after a two-months visit to Great Britain. "Certain details remain to be settled between the respective Associations, but agreement has been reached on the principle that high quality breeding stock should be freely exchanged among the three countries," said Mr. Clemons.

THE Jersey herd of Fred Yeabsley, West Calgary, was officially classified under rules of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club on June 9. Fifty-eight animals had the unusually high average score of 84.95 per cent. The animals are individually classified according to the official score card and rated for their type qualifications. All females must have freshened at least once before they can be classified. O. C. Evans, Western fieldman for the C.J.C.C., scored the animals.

Four animals were classified Excellent, 26 Very Good, 21 Good Plus, and 7 Good. None were found in the lower brackets of Fair and Poor. Among the Excellents were three former grand champions: the bull, Edgeley Standard Noble Jester, that was reserve Junior champion at Toronto as a yearling and grand champion at Calgary in 1943; Mountain View Jester's Molly, grand champion cow at Calgary in 1944; and Aldermere Belle 2nd, a ten-year-old cow that has been grand champion and reserve grand at Calgary shows. In order to classify Excellent, the animal must score 90 per cent or more.

Keep Young Sire Growing Steadily

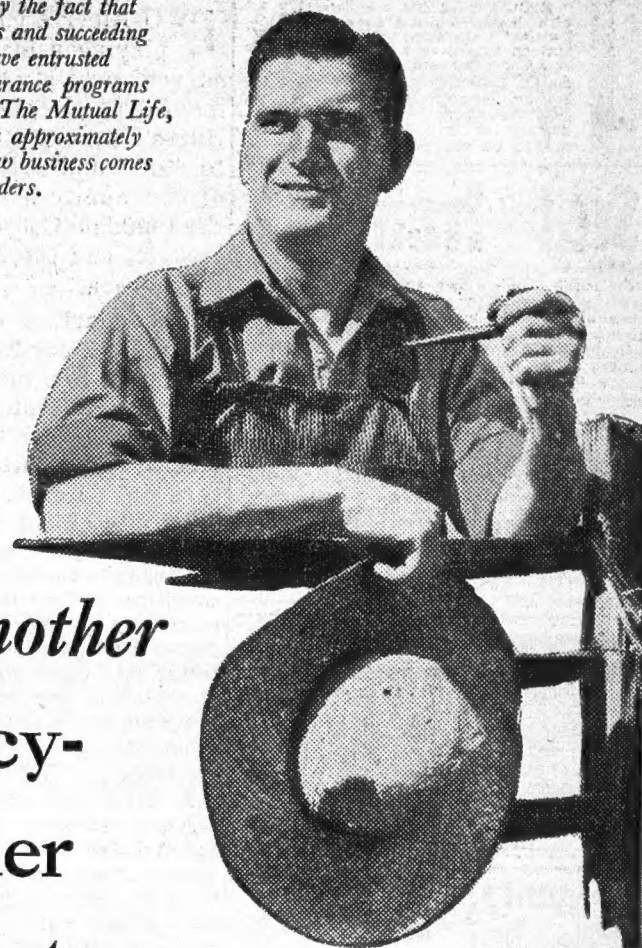
IF a bull has had his growth checked at any period in his young life he will never attain the same degree of utility that he otherwise would if he had been well nourished. From birth to maturity the bull should be fed and handled in such a way as to make good, steady growth.

Checking his growth at any time may result in an undersized animal. Limiting the food eaten by the growing bull, carrying him along on just enough to keep him alive, never pays. At six or seven months the grain ration should be increased materially to keep pace with his rapid development. Oats and bran in equal parts, supplemented by a good legume hay, make a ration rich in growth-producing elements.

FOR the troops fighting in southeast Asia, the Military Farm Department of the India Command runs a factory at Lahore in the Punjab, producing evaporated milk, butter, and cheese from buffalo milk. Three thousand cans of evaporated buffalo milk are processed daily. The factory is situated on a farm of 90,000 acres which supports 10,000 buffaloes.

Hundred-dollar cattle are worth protecting. So are sheep and hogs. The best protection is plenty of feed, so the owner can choose his own marketing time. Let's not fall into the trap that closes on us every few years when drought comes along and finds us short of feed.

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"IT HAS not always been easy going, but we have paid our way, kept up the insurance, paid off the mortgage, and educated our children. And now my insurance will provide us with a retirement income.

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Have a Mutual Life representative explain the special features of this Company... and let him help you select a policy adapted to your particular circumstances.

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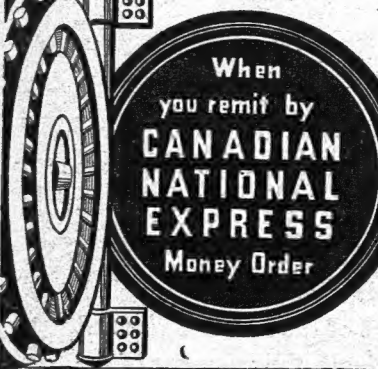
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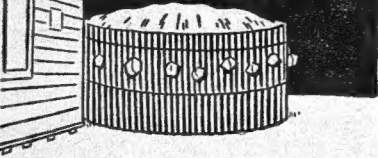
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Alberta Communities Take Lead In Surveying Health Problems

TWO Alberta communities are playing a leading part in a survey project launched some months ago by the Health Study Bureau, an organization devoted to study and action in the field of community health. They are the Coaldale Consolidated School District and the Municipality of Strathcona.

Headquarters of the Bureau are at 30 Bloor St. West, Toronto '5. Its Dominion-wide activities are directed by George Hoadley, formerly Minister of Health and Minister of Agriculture in Alberta, who explains that the object of the survey was to awaken people in all parts of Canada to a consciousness of health conditions in their localities and to the possibility of improving these conditions, with emphasis on prevention rather than cure. The study in many districts was carried out with the co-operation of the local farm forum or a committee of the Federation of Agriculture.

A survey plan was outlined covering services available—medical, dental, hospital and nursing; preventive services in the way of maternal and child care, dental care, periodic check-ups, child guidance and mental hygiene. It was suggested that those making the surveys obtain a doctor's standard for complete pre-natal care, (which would be a valuable piece of health education in most communities); also a dentist's standard for preventive dentistry.

The surveyors were asked to get a statement of causes of deaths in the township over the past five years and to determine to what degree any of these were preventable. They were asked to take a representative number of families and find how much sickness had cost them for doctor, dentist, nursing, hospitalization and drugs in the year 1943; also what the township had paid for indigent patients. Schools were to be surveyed—the health conditions of the school buildings; preventive work among the pupils in the way of vaccination and immunization against diphtheria, scarlet fever and whooping cough; examination for tuberculosis; the nutrition of the children and whether or not they take cod liver oil or other medicinal food supplements as required because of soil deficiencies in the locality.

From their fact-finding, those making the surveys were asked to assess what the municipality is spending on prevention versus cure; what should be done to start a community preventive program; how the services they have studied should be integrated into a complete community health plan so that preventive care would begin to raise the standard of health in the whole community and to cut down the cost of sickness.

THE Bureau reports that a number of very excellent surveys have been made in: Coaldale Consolidated School District, and Strathcona municipality, both in Alberta; and in Ontario in Nottawasaga, North Monaghan, Thessalon, East Wawanosh townships and the Lake Dore community. The making of the surveys must have been of considerable educational value locally as numbers of persons were enlisted in the task of getting the necessary in-



DEER FIND NEW HOME

The two motherless deer shown above dining unconcernedly from the hands of their "foster-mother" have been living on Newcastle Island, a summer resort in Nanaimo harbor closed due to war conditions. They are as tame as kittens and great pets of the Newcastle Island caretaker and his wife. W. A. Mather, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which owns and operates Newcastle Island, is making a present of the deer to Victoria, B.C., for the city's beautiful Beaconhill Park where they will replace two deer destroyed by vandals.

formation and as the findings were discussed in open meetings. In East Wawanosh a committee of the township Federation of Agriculture made the survey. In Nottawasaga the "Georgian View Farm Youth" set up a committee to do the work and they report that they had the co-operation of 70 per cent of the school teachers, 70 per cent of the farm radio forum, 30 per cent of the women's institutes, 10 per cent of the school trustees, the school inspector and the township clerk.

But the Coaldale Farm Forum takes the prize for getting the whole community busy. The convener reports: "The background of the settlement, financial ability to obtain health services, growth of population and such details were supplied by the town clerk, census taker, school secretary, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm in the area, and some of the pioneer settlers.

Many Active Workers

The availability of medical services was reported by members of the farm forum. The Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society obtained the information of preventive services. The Coaldale postmaster and his wife recorded the deaths in the community over the last five years and with the aid of the local doctor an effort was made to determine the preventable deaths. The "cost of sickness" material was obtained by members of the women's institute. The Town Secretary was approached in regard to the care of indigent cases.

The school questions were handled by the principal and staff of the Coaldale consolidated school. A nutrition report was obtained by members of the four farm forum groups of Coaldale, gathering information from managers of the cheese factory, the town dairy, the beet growers, farmers delivering milk in Coaldale, a soil man from the

Dominion Experimental Farm and dietitians in the community. The group's final recommendations were the result of an analysis of all this information as it was discussed in an open meeting of the four farm forums of the district.

Secretaries who co-ordinated the work of the farm forums were Mrs. A. Knapp, Mrs. W. L. McGillivray, F. MacDonald and F. W. Pearson.

If space were available to publish reports of all surveys, they would make interesting reading; they would also fill a good sized book. About the best that can be done here is to give some of the startling conditions the in-

(Continued on page 20)

Farm Radio Forum Interest Increasing

"PARTICIPATION in study groups through the Farm Radio Forum is on the increase in Canada," said J. R. McFall and Miss Agnes Haines, of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, following their return from a national adult education conference in Winnipeg.

The conference, called by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, was designed to co-ordinate the work of the National Film Board, Farm Radio Forum, Citizens' Forum and the CBC with the national adult education agencies.

In Alberta the work of the Citizens' Forum and the National Film Board is centred at the university, while the Farm Radio Forum work is sponsored by the Alberta Federation of Agriculture.

"In many districts," said Mr. McFall, "Farm Radio Forum groups form the spark plug for co-operative endeavor and community activities."

Scientists Study Industrial Uses for Surplus Wheat

By F. T. ROSSER and M. W. THISTLE

SURPLUS Canadian wheat piling up from year to year was a major headache before the war, and while war needs have changed the picture, there is no guarantee that the bogey will not appear again. Among the many proposed solutions for the problem is that of finding new industrial uses—a proposition that appears to warrant critical examination.

Some objections are immediately apparent. Canadian plant breeders have developed a high quality bread wheat, but this achievement is actually a handicap when wheat enters into competition with other raw materials developed specifically for industrial use. Moreover, under most circumstances the soundness of the policy of using a superior food for something else is questionable, especially when hungry mouths remain unfed.

But when national self-sufficiency is required, industries must be based on the raw materials available, even though other materials which the country does not happen to possess are cheaper, or more suitable, or both. For example, before the war the Italians established a casein fibre industry based on milk and produced about 1,800 tons of fibre per annum, partly because they were anxious to keep in the forefront of "chemurgic" developments and partly to establish an export commodity for which they could exchange the implements of war.

No essential need existed for this product—but the Italian people did need to increase their consumption of milk five times or more to bring their nutritional status up to that of American or Scandinavian peoples. Italian foreign policy had the right of way over national health; and while this is an extreme example, it illustrates the point. No country has full control of its external markets, and it is hoped that in the post-war world better international trade relations will prevail. Nevertheless, the folly of being unprepared for national emergencies has been amply demonstrated in the present conflict, and it would be unwise for Canada to neglect the industrial possibilities of wheat.

Problem of Supply

Many industrial processes can make use of wheat as a raw material, but the main problems are not technical ones but are concerned rather with such factors as costs and availability.

When a farmer needs a new shovel, he doesn't let the merchant talk him into buying one of monel-metal at \$5, when an ordinary \$2 steel shovel would do the job just as well. Nor is the industrialist likely to use wheat when cheaper raw materials can produce an identical product.

Under the present set-up, the price of wheat would have to be forced far below its value when used as a food if it were to compete successfully with other raw materials. Moreover, the cost of the raw material should remain reasonably uniform over long periods of time, whereas the cost of wheat is somewhat unstable. In order to offset these disadvantages, the scientist has to find an industrial use for wheat that will give the farmer a monetary return comparable to what he gets when he sells it for food.

ALTHOUGH there has been a surplus of wheat in Canada in the past, it is not inconceivable that the future may bring a shortage. Would we then use wheat for industrial purposes if it were needed for food? A sound industry can exist only where a continuing supply of raw material is assured and it would be very unsound to establish a large industry upon fluctuating surpluses for raw material.

However, industries frequently use low grade or damaged food materials. In the enormous volume of wheat marketed in Canada, low grades or damaged wheat of small commercial value as food reach a proportion of millions of bushels annually, large enough to sustain a sound industry. Should a justifiable occasion arise, such an industry with the technical "know-how" could easily be expanded to meet the needs of a national emergency.

The problem that faces the industrialist is not so much what can be done with wheat as such, but what can be done with the constituents of wheat. Although the composition of Canadian bread wheats depends to some extent upon variety and physical condition, an analysis of average northern wheat shows the following constituents: 51-55% starch, 12-15% protein, 3-4% fat, 6-7% pentosans, 12-13% water, 1.5-2% ash, 3-4% sugar and 2-3% fibre. Flour is naturally richer in the starches and proteins, and bran and shorts contain most of the fats, pentosans and fibre.

Scientists at Work

Scientists in the laboratories of the National Research Council in Ottawa are giving the industrial possibilities of these constituents very careful study. The gluten protein is dried and prepared for special food purposes and is also used for the production of monosodium glutamate, a meat-like flavouring substance used chiefly for soups. Nutritionists have demonstrated wheat germ, which is high in fat, to be of value as a vitamin supplement and food chemists have found one of its derivatives to be a good antioxidant. The pentosans in bran are used for the production of furfural and new uses for furfural derivatives are being examined, among them tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, which has admirable anti-freeze properties. It can withstand temperatures as low as 100 degrees below zero and as high as 350 degrees above zero Fahrenheit.

Starch is the largest fraction and the one offering the greatest opportunities for industrial use. At present, outside the food field, the textile and paper industries are the principal users of starch as such, and consideration is being given to methods of preparing wheat starch to give it a wider application in these fields. However, the greatest immediate possibilities for the expanded use of starch appear to be in the fields of fermentation and chemical conversion to sugars and syrups.

IN launching upon a programme of investigation for the possible uses of starch, the first task facing the Council's scientists was to develop a suitable method of determining starch content. After intensive study in this difficult field a simple, rapid and highly accurate method was devised for measuring the starch content of whole wheat, wheat flours, wheat gluten, and commercial starches.

For some industrial purposes, a high degree of purity is required before starch can be used. More efficient

(Continued on page 18)

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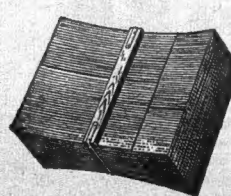
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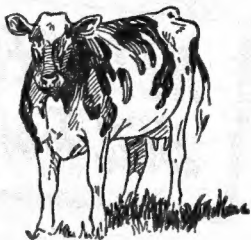
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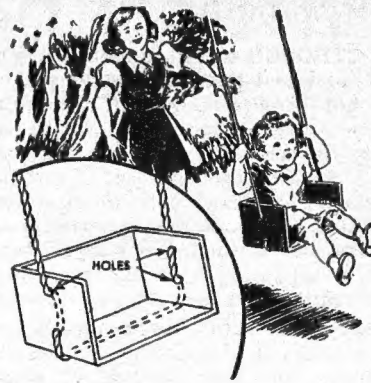
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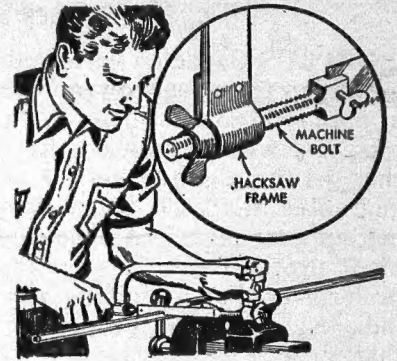
Handy Devices

By Courtesy Popular Mechanics Magazine



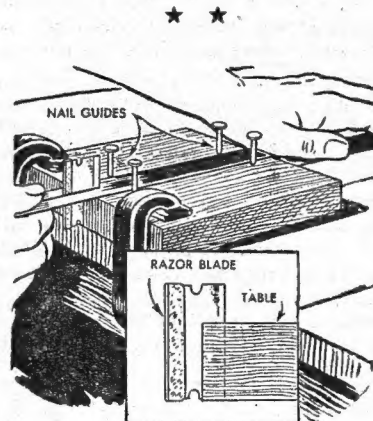
SAFE SWING SEAT

CHILDREN too young for ordinary swings will be safe if the swing is equipped with a seat that will not tip. Box construction and threading of the rope through two holes in each side make this seat particularly safe.



TO USE BROKEN HACKSAW BLADES

HACKSAW blades that have broken off a few inches from one end can be used if you have a clamp, like the one shown, to hold them in the frame. The clamp is made from a machine bolt by grinding down the head to the shape shown and then slotting it to receive the blade. A thumb screw clamps the blade in the slot. The threaded end of the bolt is squared or otherwise shaped to fit the end of the saw frame and fitted with a wingnut.



LEATHER THONGS MADE QUICKLY

CUTTING leather thongs for shoe-laces, belt lacings, etc., can be done accurately with an emergency cutter like the one shown. It consists of a safety-razor blade driven into the end grain of a wooden block as indicated and clamped to a table. Four nails in front of the blade serve as guides for the leather strip. In use, the leather is slit at one end the width desired for the thongs. Then the nail guides are located accordingly, and the leather is pulled across the cutting edge of the blade.

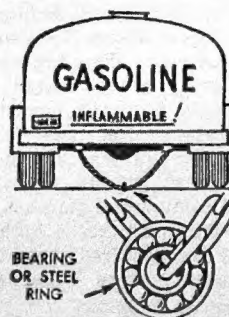
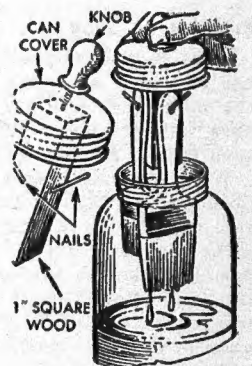


CULTIVATOR CUTS GARDEN WEEDS

TO avoid changing over from a cultivator to a hoe to cut an occasional deep-rooted weed along your rows of vegetables, sharpen the edge of an outer tooth of the cultivator to make a good weed-cutter. You can do this easily with a file or an emery wheel.

CONTAINER FOR STORING BRUSHES

ANYONE who does not wish to clean paint-brushes that are laid away overnight or for a few days between jobs will find this method of storing them very convenient. Use a wide-mouth container such as a 1/2-gal. fruit jar, one that can be sealed to prevent evaporation of the solvent, and fit the lid with a block of wood about 1 in. square. Drive nails in all four sides of the block so that four brushes can be hung on them, and attach a knob to the top of the lid. In this way, the brushes can be suspended in solvent without being pressed out of shape, yet can be removed by merely unscrewing the cover and lifting it as indicated.



"WHEELED" DRAG CHAIN FOR TRUCKS

INSTEAD of merely dragging a chain to ground static electricity from a gasoline truck, suspend the chain from both sides of the truck so that the center of the chain just clears the ground when the truck is in motion. Then slip a ball bearing over the chain. Because of this weight, the bearing will make good contact with the ground, and it will last many times longer than the usual drag chain.

\$1,025 Hereford Bull Tops Successful Sale at Lacombe

TOPPED by a price of \$1,025 and marked by good returns throughout for most of the animals offered, the 36th annual sale of the Central Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association at Lacombe was one of the most successful in recent years. Sam J. Henderson, of Lacombe, is president of the association and D. F. Chisholm, secretary.

Complete returns for the sale showed that:

61 Hereford bulls averaged --\$277
44 Aberdeen-Angus bulls

averaged ----- 224

43 Shorthorn bulls averaged 235

13 Females averaged 265

Average price for the sale... 250

Judging of entries took place during the morning of the sale day, May 31, and resulted in the placing of the following championships:

Hereford bull, Real Domino, shown by Leslie H. Underwood, Penhold; reserve, Real Prince Domino Duke 400th, shown by Albert Alm, Olds.

Shorthorn bull, Innisfail Roland 43rd, shown by N. J. Manuel, Innisfail; reserve, Ellamead Hero 8th, shown by J. G. Elliott, Clive.

Aberdeen-Angus bull, Allandale Prince 2nd, shown by W. C. Fleshman, ring

Lacombe; reserve, Bandolier Jo. of Darphena, shown by C. D. Flint, Jr., Wetaskiwin.

Tiltgen Bros., of Ponoka, paid the high figure of the sale for the Underwood champion Hereford, an outstanding individual of Pine Coulee Domino breeding, and J. M. Holt, of Irma, took Kevissville Lad, another smooth Hereford of the same breeding, at \$650.

Highest priced Aberdeen-Angus was Beau Bandolier of Satinwood 4th, contributed by J. Dobinson & Sons, of Clive, and bought by W. C. Fleshman, of Lacombe, for \$535, while R. A. Davidson, of Innisfail, paid an even \$500 for Flint's reserve champion, Bandolier Jo of Darphena.

Manuel's champion, Innisfail Roland 43rd, topped the Shorthorn offerings, going to H. Goldthorpe, of Vulcan, at \$600, while George Lelske, of Blackfalds, paid \$400 for Greenbank Outpost 21st, contributed by Paul Smith, of Ponoka.

Auctioneers J. W. Durno, Clarence Damron and Archie Boyce kept the offerings moving steadily through the ring

Kinistino Entries Winners at Saskatoon

IN quality of entries and general level of prices obtained, the 1945 Saskatoon Fat Stock Show and Sale was one of the most successful in the history of Saskatchewan's growing cattle industry. More than 200 well-finished steers and heifers were shown and after the various classes had been judged, the first and second-prize winners were slaughtered and championships placed on the basis of carcass quality.

Championship ribbon went to an entry by W. J. Hutchison, of Kinistino, who has been a consistent winner at Saskatoon shows, and reserve championship was awarded to a steer shown by L. Haugen, also of Kinistino. The champion sold for 80 cents a pound, and the reserve champion for 55 cents. Both the top animals were bred by Jack Paul, well-known Hereford breeder, formerly of McDowall, Sask., and now of Okotoks, Alta.

Ole Olson and Sons, of Weldon,

Sask., showed first and second-prize winners in the open class, 800 pounds and over. Evan Sloan and Howard Dolman, of the Craik Calf Club, showed first and second-place winners respectively in the class for club animals, 800 lbs. and over, and William Young, of the Kinistino Baby Beef Club showed the winner in the class for club entries under 800 lbs., and Robert Crippen, of the Craik Club had second-prize winner. The Kinistino Club showed the best carload of 12 head entered by a junior club, second prize going to Craik, and third to Middle Lake.

In the open carlot class, Olson and Sons showed the winning group B. Switzer, of Paynton, had the second-prize lot, and H. Parker, of Beadle, third prize. Best group of five head was shown by J. Reese, of Lake Lenore; second, by H. Parker, and third by A. M. Smith, of Tessier.

\$1,300 Record Set at Lloydminster Sale

BEAU DOMINO 28th, entered by Alex Mitchell, was awarded junior and grand championships in the judging ring and topped the Lloydminster Bull Sale, going to T. Hubert Griffin, of Middle Lake, Sask., at \$1,300, establishing a new record high mark for bulls sold at this event. Second high figure of the sale, \$700, was paid by Dick Hines, of Marwayne, for another Mitchell entry, Beau Domino 309th, which had placed as senior and reserve grand champion of the show.

Alberta and Saskatchewan breeders contributed 32 Hereford bulls which sold at an average of \$394.22, while 37 Shorthorn bulls averaged \$208.24, and one Aberdeen-Angus bull changed hands at \$190.

William Cornish, of Manville, Alta., showed the junior and grand champion Shorthorn bull, Murrayfield Hero, which went to P. Bellanger, of Mervin, at \$425, top figure in the Shorthorn section of the sale. Senior and reserve grand champion of the breed was Shirley Midshipman, contributed by R. J. Jones, of Lloydminster, for which C. Mawns, of Kitscoty, paid \$325.

The lone Aberdeen-Angus bull en-

tered for the sale was Lowland Beau Laddie 2nd, contributed by George O. Davis, of Lloydminster, and bought by R. C. Galloway, of Vermillion.

Other prominent Hereford contributors and buyers included Hawkins Bros., of Strome; J. E. Wright, of Vermillion; Chester Sweezey, of Fort Pitt, Sask.; W. G. Jackson, of Hazeldine; H. Sand, of Rivercourse, Alta.; J. D. McMurray, of Czar; Larre Bros., of Spruce Lake; C. F. Campbell, of Daysland, and Homer Campbell, of Clarendon. Keen interest in the Shorthorn section of the sale was shown by William Till and F. H. Dunstan, Lloydminster; W. H. Cooke, Furness, Sask.; J. W. Black, of Loughheed; M. L. Hughes, of Alcurve, Alta.; C. H. Willoughby, and H. Buck, of Kitscoty, and many others.

Arrangements for the successful show and sale were handled by George K. Ross, secretary, and Matt. Alsager, president of the Lloydminster Agricultural Society. Prof. E. E. Brockiebank, of the University of Saskatchewan, placed the awards on the bulls, and J. W. Durno, of Calgary, was the auctioneer.



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Feeders' Day Reviews Research Problems

By D. A. McCANNEL

SEVERAL hundred Central Alberta stockmen and farmers showed by their attendance their interest in the always popular Feeders' Day held this year for the 23rd time at the University of Alberta farm in South Edmonton on June 9. Among those attending was a group of boys and girls spending Farm Young People's Week at the University.

Experimental and research work being carried on by the Department of Animal Science was outlined by Dean R. D. Sinclair, of the Faculty of Agriculture, and a number of the more important projects were discussed by Prof. J. P. Sackville, Dr. J. E. Bowstead and Dr. L. W. McElroy, of the Department. Dean Sinclair explained the three objectives of the Faculty of Agriculture: the training of students, the solution of research problems, and extension activities or getting information out where it can be applied in practice.

Soil and Food Values

Alberta farmers, he pointed out, are a long distance from the ultimate market for most of their products; they must sell in keen competition; consequently their production must be of the highest quality to meet the constant demand for more and better foodstuffs for the peoples of the world.

An important research project being undertaken is an intensive study of

the nature of the soil in the four major soil belts of the province and its relation to the crops grown in each area to determine the protein content of each in order to make the best possible use of this element in the production of forages, feeds and foods.

The valuable biochemistry laboratory set up by the R.C.A.F. was being turned over to the University, said Dean Sinclair, and here the study of vitamins and their relation to human diet and to agriculture would be continued. Shortage of trained personnel was one of the most serious handicaps to research work at the present time.

PROFESSOR Sackville reviewed three years' experiments in finishing beef cattle on oats seeded as a cover crop. These tests showed that this method of feeding produced rapid and economical gains, especially on thin cattle, but that the yield of the succeeding crop was reduced considerably below that from summerfallowed land, owing to the drain on moisture and nitrates in the soil.

Another useful and practical experiment was the keeping of production records for the University farm herd of dual-purpose cows. These are Red Polls and grade Shorthorns, the typical "farmer's cow", such as are kept where specialized dairying or beef raising is not practicable or desirable. The 14 cows in the herd last year showed an average butterfat test of 4.05 per cent, an average milk production of 7,133 lbs., bringing an average gross income of \$138.66, or an average net return of \$78.78 above feed costs.

The 1944 calves from the herd when sold this fall, after finishing on cover crop pasture and a small amount of

grain for 60 days in the feedlot, will weigh about 900 lbs. and bring in the neighborhood of \$80 each, adding substantially to the profits shown by their mothers at the milk pail.

For converting grass, hay and some feed grains into dollars and cents through butterfat and beef there is much to be said for the place of the good dual-purpose cow in the economy of the Western farm, Prof. Sackville concluded.

Dr. Bowstead reported on an experiment with sheep which indicated that cobalt chloride added at the rate of four ounces to a ton of salt provided for ewes in poor condition gave good results in a number of instances. The same was true of adding linseed oil meal to the ration as a protein supplement and also of feeding small amounts of chemical urea, but the condition of the ewes going into the winter was an important factor in the success of these test treatments.

TESTS with the feeding of urea to dairy cows as a protein substitute for linseed meal showed that it maintained milk and butterfat production well and kept up the cow's weight, but the chemical urea in the ration was somewhat unpalatable to the cow. Further research will be carried out on urea which may be produced in large quantities in plants which have been engaged in turning out war materials.

Dr. McElroy, reviewing tests in the feeding of protein supplements to hogs, reported that the addition of some such supplement to a ration of farm grains was necessary to reduce costs of producing pork and to increase the rate of weight gains. Tankage had proved an effective single protein sup-

plement, but this could be partly replaced by a limited percentage of alfalfa meal. Pigs given no such supplement required much longer to reach market weight. Skim milk, when available, was the best possible form in which protein in the ration could be supplied.

Peas For Pork

A further experiment as to the value of adding ground field peas to the ration for pigs showed this addition to be very satisfactory as regards the amount of feed required to produce 100 pounds of pork, and gave the peas a cost value of \$1.09 per bushel on the basis of current prices for the grain and tankage they replaced. Peas are being advocated and grown rather extensively as a legume crop in the gray wooded soil areas of Alberta.

Dr. Ross Walton, of the Provincial Veterinarian's staff reported on methods of control of contagious abortion (brucellosis) in cattle. Tests are being carried out with the vaccination of heifer calves between the ages of six and eight months, and while results yet were inconclusive, success was predicted in the checking of this costly disease by this method of treatment.

During the lunch-hour intermission in the day's program, a parade of the Holstein, Jersey, Hereford, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus herd sires and a number of the Percherons and Clydesdales maintained on the University farm was an interesting and attractive feature.

(A further report summarizing experiments in hog feeding and production will appear in a subsequent issue of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW.)

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The cost of making the crude oil into finished products was..	20,048,806.61	10.98
The cost for freight and packages was.....	21,798,814.23	11.94
The cost of distributing and selling was.....	15,068,503.80	8.25
The taxes paid (sales tax, property taxes, income tax, etc., but not including gasoline taxes which ranged from ten to thirteen cents per gallon) were.....	16,240,447.52	8.89
This made a total cost of.....	\$172,705,651.34	94.56%
Leaving a profit of.....	\$ 9,934,021.76	5.44%

$$\$9,934,021.76 \div 1,397,000,000 \text{ gallons} = \$0.0071$$

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A copy of Imperial Oil's illustrated annual report for 1944 will be sent to you if you are interested in learning more about the Company's operations. Address requests to

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Jersey Herds Survived Well Under Nazi Rule of Island

By P. W. LUCE

DEFINITE information as to what has happened to the cattle in Jersey since the Channel Islands were seized by the Germans on July 1, 1940, has been brought out by young men who dared death to escape to France in rowboats. Conditions are better than had been expected.

The number of cattle on the Island has decreased, but not alarmingly. A census taken in May shows there are slightly over 8,000 animals, a drop of several hundred in the last three months of the German occupation. The normal figure is between 10,000 and 11,000.

Very few of the 1944-1945 calves were kept, and there is a scarcity of young stock. This means that it will

As secretary of the Channel Islands Society, 2334 Balaclava Street, Vancouver, B.C., P. W. Luce, well-known British Columbia journalist, kept in touch with happenings in the Channel Islands during the German occupation. His organization has raised \$25,000 for the support of Channel Island refugees, who will need help until normal conditions return. All gifts are gratefully acknowledged, states Mr. Luce.

be at least a year, and probably longer, before export trade is resumed.

Contrary to expectations, the Germans did not slaughter wholesale to procure much-needed beef. Only fifteen head were exported to Germany, and these were bought and paid for at a reasonable price—but in marks, which have no permanent value.

In a sense, the cattle fared better than the human beings. Over 2,300 Channel Islanders were deported to German Internment camps.

The export cattle were sent to an agricultural college "for examination, study, and experiment in breeding", as the Nazis record it. A wise move on their part, no doubt, for Germany had a lot to learn about dairying. Never before had Jersey cattle gone to Germany.

Prices have been maintained, a rather surprising fact in view of the total absence of export over such a long period. A big business is looked for after the war, but it will be some time before shipping is available. The islands have first to be restocked with foods, clothing, shoes, medicines, fuel, lumber, fertilizers, tools, utensils, and a thousand other necessities. With the exception of some food ships from France, which stopped in September, 1944, no vessels came to the Islands in nearly five years.

WHEN the Germans took over, they imposed some fantastic regulations on the civilians which seemed all right in theory, but were hopeless in practice. These were, for the most part, abandoned later.

Among others, there was a rule that every farmer must devote part of his land to the growing of wheat and sugar beets. This naturally cut down the pasture acreage, never too large.

The Germans took a cow census, and fixed a milk quota to be delivered to a

central dairy by each farmer. Failure to meet the quota meant the confiscation of the cows.

Farmers were forbidden to make their own butter. This was churned at the central dairy, from where the farmer was allowed to take back a fixed quantity of skim milk.

The adult ration was half a pint of skim milk a day. Children got a pint of whole milk. Some supplementary skim milk was issued occasionally, but housewives had to queue for two or three hours for it.

The butter ration, which was originally four ounces a week, was cut to two ounces every two weeks in 1944. Since Christmas there have been no butter available for the civilians; the German garrison of 10,000 got it all. Some was exported to Guernsey, where conditions are even worse than in Jersey.

Housewives lengthened their meagre allowance of butter with fish oil.

When Germany controlled France, all the Jersey butter was sent to that country for the Nazi troops. A small quantity of Normandy butter was brought in for the Channel Islanders, mostly rancid, unpalatable stuff, often confiscated from the Norman peasants at the point of a bayonet. On the black market, butter sold at \$25 a pound.

The meat ration was two ounces every other week "when available". The German were slaughtering 20 horses a week for sausage meat for themselves. Some cattle were sent to the abattoirs, but not many. These were carefully selected from the least desirable stock, and a small farmer who had to surrender a poor cow to the butcher received a better one in exchange.

Many calves were vealed as soon as fit, but this is the usual custom in Jersey, where the number of cattle that can be kept on a farm is strictly limited.

There was an arrangement by which a percentage of every herd was surrendered to the authorities. One man had to give 25 per cent of his small herd, but this was exceptional.

MANY of the fields have been ruined by the erection of fortifications, anti-aircraft gun emplacements, the stringing of barbed wire, and the digging of trenches. This naturally cut down the root crop acreage, and the yield is only a fraction of what it was. Many of the best fields were used for the cultivation of sugar beets, which is the only source of sweetening available to the inhabitants. On the black market sugar sold for \$4 a pound last year.

As no artificial fertilizers were available since 1940, the land is greatly impoverished. In normal times many of the farmers use seaweed as a pasture fertilizer, but it has been difficult to collect this. The Germans banned access to most of the coast line and would not permit the use of boats to collect seaweed from the rocks where it is most plentiful.

The shortage of pasturage, and the lack of concentrates usually imported from Britain and the Netherlands, had a depressing effect on the milk yield, naturally, but this is regarded as merely a temporary condition. The calves do not seem to have suffered.

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FRANKLIN Protection Helps Increase Livestock Production

Sanitary Precautions Prove Only Remedy For Costly "Bull Nose" Infection in Pigs

INFECTIONOUS rhinitis or "bull nose" in young pigs has become a serious threat to successful hog production, reports Dr. T. L. Jones, animal pathologist in the Alberta Department of Agriculture, since this disease has increased to alarming proportions in the province during the past year. Infected farms have been found in almost every district in the province and the economic loss to some farmers has been a "terrible discouragement."

The origin of the disease on one commercial breeder's premises visited, was the purchase of six bred gilts from a pure-bred breeder. There were 175 cases of the disease during one visit and the farmer estimated the destruction of \$500 worth of feeder pigs in one day in an attempt to control this infection. He finally sold 140 feeder pigs and these travelled approximately 150 miles, with the result that a new focus of infection is likely to result.

There is no known cure that is 100 per cent effective. In the early stages, it is recommended that the snout of infected pigs be dipped in a disinfectant solution such as two tablespoons creolin added to a gallon of water. It is necessary to raise pigs in a sanitary condition to reduce the possibility of this infection becoming established.

In order to prevent the disease from being introduced to clean premises, it is very important that additions to the herd be made from premises where this disease does not exist. When the infection is well established, it is not difficult to recognize. Affected pigs will show a distortion of the nose—sometimes it is pushed to one side or is dished in. There is often a swelling behind the snout. Sniffing and sneezing are common symptoms, and affected pigs will rub their noses because of the irritation. Bleeding at the nose is also occasionally found.

The experience of the farmer cited above, is similar to that of many commercial and pure-bred breeders. This disease has been the cause of many farmers going entirely out of pigs before being able to bring the condition under control.

Students at Olds Awarded Scholarships

FIVE graduates of Olds School of Agriculture are winners of Wheat Board Scholarships of \$100 each.

The students are registering for a degree course in agriculture or home economics at the University of Alberta.

They are: Robert McGinnis, Pickardville; James Hironaka, Raymond; Kenneth Hutchings, Gibbons; Norma Heichen, Stony Plain; and Stephanie Saykewich, Derwent.

Wheat Board scholarships of \$75 for general proficiency in the first year course at Olds were won by: Andrew Kopjar, Ghost Pine Creek and Pearl Tkachuk, of Sunland.

Searle Grain Company scholarships of \$50 for progress during the first year went to Kenneth Ruxton, Fawcett and Ina Trider, of Whitelaw.

Orrin Hart, of Claresholm, won the O.S.A. Experimental Union scholarship of \$50, and Alice Rasmussen, of Magrath, won the O.S.A. Girls' Alumnae Scholarship of \$50.

The Alberta Women's Institute award of \$50 went to Clara Storch, of Morrin.

Veterans Like Alberta Land

THE Dominion government has purchased 289,067.86 acres of land for veteran land settlement at the end of the war. The veterans have a preference for Alberta as the total farm acreage purchased in this province was more than 92,000.

The following table shows the purchases of land in each province in Canada to be used as permanent farm lands for the veterans; also the cost on a per acre basis. Purchases of small holdings close to cities are not included in this table.

	Total Acreage	Average cost per acre
British Columbia	11,246.80	\$66.60
Alberta	92,476.03	18.02
Saskatchewan	71,507.00	14.29
Manitoba	70,655.45	18.70
Ontario	15,126.08	44.51
Quebec	2,743.00	36.00
Maritimes	25,313.50	25.28

Wylie Again Heads Sask. Stock Growers

MEMBERS of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association at its 33rd annual meeting held recently at Shaunavon re-elected D. Monte Wylie of Maple Creek, as president for the coming year. H. Wiebe, of Herbert, was re-elected vice-president, and Edward Evans, of Moose Jaw, secretary-treasurer.

Directors-at-large are: Dr. H. L. Dixon, of Shaunavon; Fred Hensman, of Eastend; Walter Boyd, of Maple Creek; Peter Jahnke, of Herbert, and F. Bettis, of Maple Creek. New district directors named were: Harry Moloney for district No. 2, and Charles Pollock for District No. 3, and Frank Martin, Gergovia, and Charles Smith, Reliance, for District No. 10.

Shorthorn Field Day Draws Good Crowd

SOME 250 farmers and stockmen visited the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current for the recent field day of the Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club. J. D. Bell, director of the club, was in charge of arrangements and breeders in the locality provided cattle used in a number of demonstrations.

In judging competitions, top prizes were won by Norman Fraser and Jack Gamble, both of Pambrun.

L. B. Thomson, superintendent of the Swift Current farm, Jack Byers, supervisor of livestock production services, Calgary, western representative of the Canadian Shorthorn Association, addressed the gathering.

The ceiling price of fowl which was to have dropped 2½ cents per pound on July 1, will be kept at present levels for another month so that poultrymen may hold back their birds to obtain more eggs for market.

D. C. Boyes, for many years an executive with the Oliver Farm Implementation Corporation in Western Canada, has been appointed assistant to G. A. Clash, Director of Purchases and Chairman of the Alberta Marketing Board.

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Editorials by PRACTICAL FARMERS

WHENEVER fine weather rolls around, many a city man gets a far-away look in his eyes and dreams of owning a farm. He tells his wife, his friends, and for that matter anybody who will listen, that the farmer lives the life of Riley. (We are not certain what Mr. Riley's first name was, but he is generally reputed to have led a remarkable happy existence.)

The Life Of Riley?

The trouble with the city man's bright vision is that there is no such spot as that which he mentally designates as "somewhere in the country". There is no "somewhere in the country" where the sun always shines but crops never wither for lack of rain. There is no "somewhere in the country" where cows milk themselves, potatoes plant themselves, and hens not only lay eggs but gather, candle, package and market them. Nor is there any "somewhere in the country" where gardens hoe and weed themselves or where trees obligingly cut themselves into convenient length for the kitchen range.

Farming may be pleasant, healthful and even fairly profitable (thousands of our citizens find it so) but wherever it is carried on it means hard work. Also, it always involves a gamble. For the farmer, even as those who work in stores and offices and factories, has his troubles. Often he has more than his share of troubles.—S. J. T.

THERE are some things which the West needs—things which could help it, vastly, give color to life and put a light in the eye of the passer-by. The first of these is a good coat of paint. Get ready for it ye tycoons of the East and of the West, there's a job out here for you and it ought to be done. There are a few essential requirements. The price must be reasonable—the work must be well done, the quality of the products used must be such as will stand the test of the elements. In fact, this job of repainting the West should be started with the broad idea that the primary object of the whole thing is to do a good job, at a right price.

Brighter Buildings

It's a big task, don't muff it. Train loads of paint would be needed. The task is so great that it would require new methods, less costly ones. Honest to goodness, it's no place for a three-inch brush, nor for men filled with the idea that the work must be made to last a lifetime. This calls for modern equipment designed by men who realize that they are making a real contribution to the welfare of the nation. Grasp the size of the assignment—you are to paint the West. You are to provide the country with an escape from drabness. It can't be done now, but after the war, ah, that day, after the war!

Then I want more trees in the West. They serve wide ends, windbreaks and snow traps, shelter for farm stock, an environment for good gardens. Trees add an actual value to a farm. A well-treed farm will bring a higher price. They constitute a hidden asset, they are a joy to the life of birds and men and women, and even more, to children.

After the war there will be monuments to those who, though dead, still live in memory and what more fitting memorial than a park, well treed and grassed, with a fund arranged for perpetual care. It would be a spot where children could play and age could rest, where sometimes town meetings

could be held, where men and women would review the past—in hope it held great promise for the future.—C. G. F.

AN idea suggested by an Eastern dairy authority might be interesting to dairymen who have difficulty in maintaining the fat percentage of their milk during the summer months. He said that if we would breed our low-testing cows to calve during the summer or early fall we would avoid

To Maintain Fat Test

most of this difficulty.

We have never heard of a dairyman practising this, but it really should work. It is a well-known fact that a cow's milk tests highest in the first month after calving and then from the 7th to 10th month, with low tests counting in the 2nd to 6th months along with a heavy flow of milk. If we get this heavy flow in the late fall and winter when milk normally tests high enough, we would get away from much of the low-test difficulty of spring and summer.

It of course supposes that we know which are our high testing and which are the low testing cows of our herd which many dairymen do not. A systematic testing program is necessary to find this out. Besides getting cows to calve just when we want them to is easier said than done. But it is an idea that may be worth trying.—H. C. R., Red Deer, Alta.

Cross-Breeding of Hogs Proves Unsatisfactory

DURING the recent bacon shows, the ill effects of cross-breeding were clearly demonstrated. A. J. Charnetski, Alberta Live Stock Supervisor, states that where a plan of cross-breeding had been followed the percentage of Grade A hogs was very disappointing. In fact, some of the districts producing the highest percentage of Grade A hogs six or seven years ago have now fallen off considerably.

The practice of cross-breeding, usually Tamworth, and Yorkshire or Berkshire and Yorkshire has resulted in insufficient length of carcass and bodies badly off balance. Hog breeders in Alberta are advised by Mr. Charnetski to stay straight with the Yorkshire, and strive for light shoulders, good length, good flank, flat sides and good break of rib. Stay away from the cylindrical hog, is his advice. Another disadvantage of the cross-bred hog is the prevalence of seedy bacon. This means considerable trimming, resulting not only in loss of quantity, but also in a serious reduction in quality and price.

Enquiries for good breeding stock, particularly boars for next fall should be made through the office of the District Agriculturist early in the summer. The Live Stock Branch will then have an opportunity to select the best boars available from top herds in the province.

Several thousand copies of plans of farm labour-saving devices have been distributed on request to farmers and others by the Engineering Section, Field Husbandry Division, Dominion Experimental Farms Service. The plans include hog watering units, self-feeders, sheep equipment, egg coolers, low easy-loading wagons and other devices.

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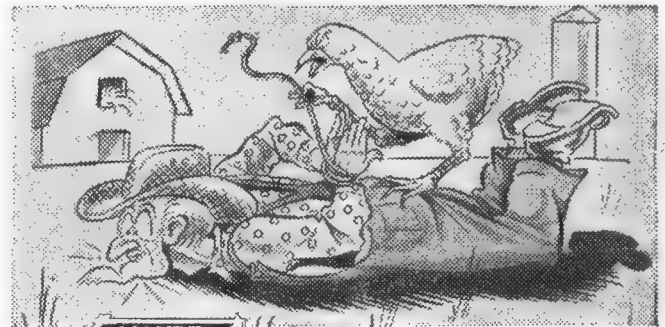
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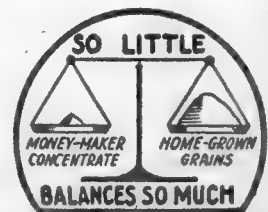
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or anything else that farmers produce.

Nobody knows like a farm family how important working together is. There are jobs for everybody on a farm, and everybody has to do them or things just don't run smoothly or come out right.

It's the same way in industry. It takes all kinds of people to keep the wheels turning. And it takes all kinds of organizations, too—both small and large. Manufacturers have to work together, just as farm people do—each giving as much as he can of what he can.

It's interesting to consider these facts when we hear people talking about "big business" and "little business." For each depends on the other.

General Motors, for example, depends on parts makers, and both depend on other producers—of coal and ore from the mines, of wire and electrical goods, of steel and lumber and paint and glass, of many products of many kinds—including the wool and leather and other things that come from your farms.

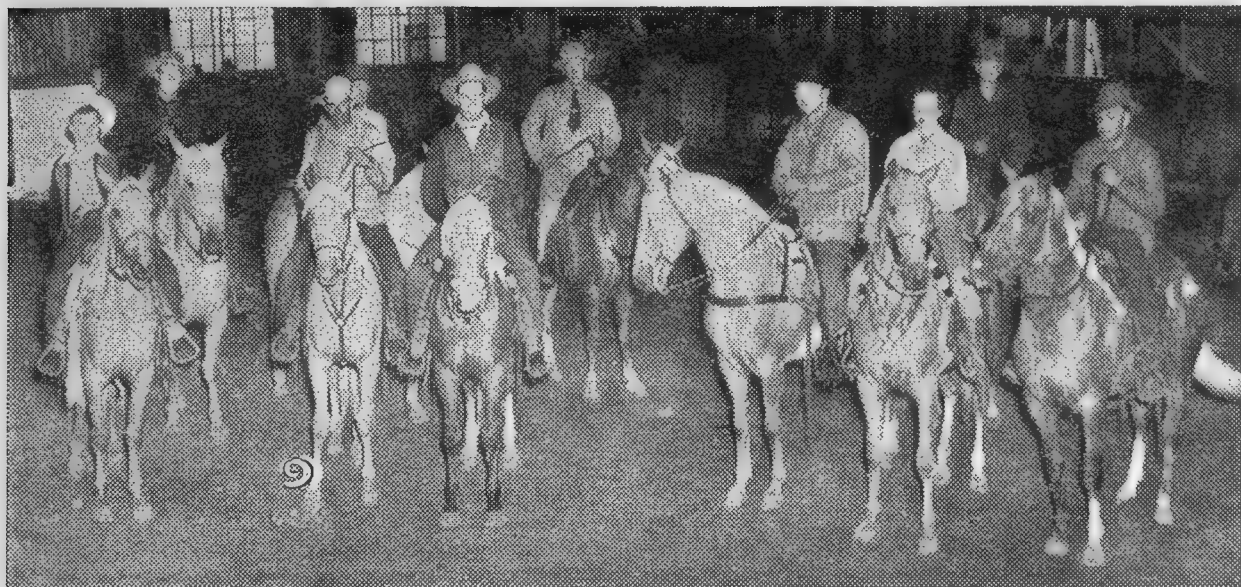
Yes, it takes a lot of work to make a pie, a crop, a tank—and a busy, prosperous, sound and solid nation.

It takes a lot of working **TOGETHER!**

GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • McLAUGHLIN-BUICK • CADILLAC
CHEVROLET and GMC TRUCKS

First Western Palomino Show Successful



"GOLDEN HORSES" AT NANTON SHOW

Here is a group of the outstanding Palominos caught by the camera at the conclusion of judging at the successful show held in the Southern Alberta town on June 27. Seen in the centre of the line-up is the champion, Jerry Puckett's Bright Star, which was pictured in the May issue of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW.

ALBERTA breeders and fanciers of Palominos held the first Western Canada show of "the golden horse" in Nanton on Wednesday, June 27, when some 50 representatives of the popular and flashy strain of horse-flesh faced the judge in various classes.

Attendance and entries at the show were considerably reduced by the steady rain which covered Southern Alberta, assuring crops of plenty of moisture into the heading stage, but which postponed the Stampede and horse-race features planned by Manager Warren Cooper and his committee. Awards in the show, held in the covered skating-rink-arena, were placed by Robert Thomson, livestock superintendent of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede.

Judging from the number of breeding stock shown, there will be a lot of Palominos in Central and Southern Alberta within a few years. These will fall roughly into two classes, and the difference emphasizes the difficulty breeders are encountering in establishing a standard which will entitle their horses to registration under Canadian National Live Stock Records.

Each type has its place and its supporters. One is the cow-horse, the thick, short-coupled, well-muscled, deep-chested animal with the stamina and endurance for a stockman's all-day mount. The other is the "bridle-path" type, showing more Thoroughbred blood in conformation and carriage and becoming increasingly popular as a pleasure saddle horse.

JERRY Puckett, of Calgary, carried off top honors in the show, taking the championship ribbon with his stallion, Bright Star, shown under saddle, while the reserve award went to Denver, ridden by Mrs. Jean Henderson Haines, of Lacombe. Each of these mounts had formerly won his class, Bright Star for the stock-horse type, and Denver for the bridle-path type.

In the former class, Wild Ransom, of Nanton, took second with Matador; Hugh Cozart, of Calgary, third with Copper Kid; Allen Baker, of Cayley, fourth with Laddie, and Jack Streeter, of Nanton, fifth, with Stoney, while in the latter class entries ridden by Cozart, Don Henderson and Fred Dimm, of Granum, placed second, third and fourth.

Ransom's Matador topped the class for two-year-old stallions, second going to Dusty shown by George White,

of Nanton; third to Sam Henderson's Colorado Lad; fourth to Giovanni's Golden Sam, owned by J. C. Russell, of Oshawa, Ont.

Cow-Country Horses

Nanton is still cow-country, and the foothills ranchers set up a fine class of stock horses. The red ribbon went to Jack Streeter's quarter-horse, Sleepy Cat, whose son, Matador placed third for Ransom, while Jim Skeene, of Nanton, took second on Shadow.

Mrs. Jerry Puckett won the award for lady's Palomino saddle horse with Chinook Robin, which had also placed second in the men's saddle horse class, first going to Skeene on Blondy, and third to Harry Dimm on Canary Queen. Awards for saddle horse, non-Palomino, went to Billy Loree, Jim Skeene and Jack Hayden. Puckett showed first and fourth prize Palomino yearlings; Ruby Monteith, of Calgary, had second prize entry and Hugh Cozart, third.

First prize for lady riders went to Alice Smith, second to Shirley Hayden, third to Joan Richards and fourth to Mrs. Wm. Loree, while the children's class brought out entries from Norman Smith, first; Lawrence Boomer, second, and Don Turley, third.

A popular entry with the crowd, only one in his class, was Stampeder, a month-old youngster shown on the halter by Puckett.

The Palomino fraternity is hoping to have a section allotted to their "golden horses" at the Calgary Spring Horse Show.

Plan Shorthorn Show

A REGIONAL show of purebred Shorthorn cattle will be held in conjunction with the annual Didsbury Fair on Wednesday, July 18, according to an announcement by W. N. Graburn, president of the Alberta Shorthorn Association.

The show is being sponsored jointly by the provincial association and the Avondale Shorthorn Club. A. J. Hadlin, of Okotoks, president of the Avondale Club, states that he expects a large entry from Shorthorn breeders in Southern and Central Alberta.

A total of 40 animals must be entered in order to earn the special provincial government and Alberta Shorthorn Association grants.

All entries should be submitted to the secretary of the Didsbury Fair before July 10.

Another regional show of Shorthorns is being held in conjunction with the Vermilion Fair this year.

IMPORTANT DATES ON THE CALENDAR

- July 2 - 7 — Provincial Exhibition, Brandon.
- July 9 - 14 — Annual Exhibition and Stampede, Calgary.
- July 16 - 21 — Annual Exhibition, Edmonton.
- July 23 - 28 — Summer Exhibition, Saskatoon.
- July 30 - August 4 — Provincial Exhibition, Regina.
- July 4 - 7 — Moose Jaw Fair.
- July 9 - 10 — Weyburn Fair.
- July 12 - 14 — Portage la Prairie Fair.
- July 16 - 18 — Yorkton Fair.
- July 19 - 21 — Melfort Fair.
- July 23 - 25 — Lloydminster Fair.
- July 26 - 28 — Vermilion Fair.
- July 30 - Aug. 1 — Vegreville Fair.
- Aug. 2 - 4 — Red Deer Fair.
- Aug. 6 - 8 — North Battleford Fair.

Red Bobs Wheat Alberta Favourite

A SURVEY by the Alberta Wheat Pool shows that Red Bobs 222 is the most popular wheat among the farmers of this province, 38.9 per cent of the wheat acreage in 1945 being sown to that variety. This, however, is a decline of 4 per cent from the previous year.

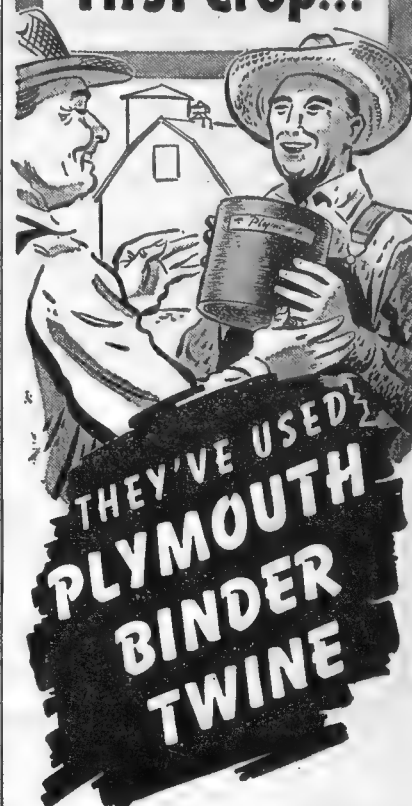
The old favorite, Marquis, which made Western Canadian wheat famous throughout the world is still declining in popularity, but ranks second to Red Bobs. Thatcher wheat, a rust-resistant variety, showed a 4.2 percentage gain in acreage this year.

Farmers are reminded that the Prices Board can not consider applications for new, rationed equipment, without first consulting the ration office, regarding replacements.

Since the fall of 1943, the United States market for Canadian flax line fibre and tow has been closed, and now all flax products of spinnable value are exported to Britain after fulfilment of Canadian requirements.

Decline in Saskatchewan's output of creamery butter continued during May, according to the provincial department of agriculture's dairy branch. The May production of 4,051,464 pounds was a decrease of 1,517,203 pounds, or 27.2 per cent from that of May, 1944.

Ever since they cut their first crop...



Though all binder twine is to-day made from the same material (under government regulations) it pays you to buy Plymouth Binder Twine. Only Plymouth gives you these important features—

- ★ Full length—Standard—500 ft. to the lb.
- ★ Extra strong—prevents breaking, saves time, saves wasted grain.
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- ★ Specially wound—lessens risk of tangling.
- ★ Insect-repelling—because of scientific treatment.

THE FAMOUS PAPER CASE PREVENTS TANGLING



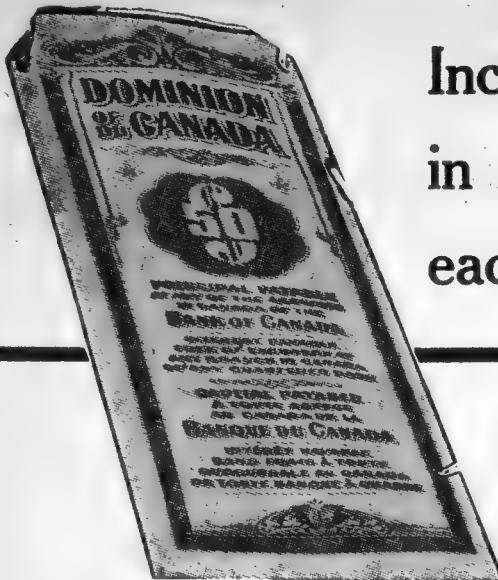
The Plymouth Paper Case feeds the twine out evenly to the end of the ball—prevents tangling.

Sold by leading stores and dealers across Canada.

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE CO.
ROPE TYING TWINE BINDER TWINE
WELLAND CANADA

COLOR

THE quality of an egg cannot be judged by the color of the shell because the color of shell has nothing to do with the quality of the egg inside. Some breeds of poultry lay white eggs; others brown. On the other hand, the color of the yolk depends on the food given the hen. Pale yellow or rich golden yolks are equal in quality and food value.



Increasing
in value
each day . . .

Your VICTORY BONDS Pay Good Dividends . . .

KEEP THEM EARNING!

A Suggestion by

The Brewing Industry of Alberta

MIRRORS RESILVERED
THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.
 M 1778 228 - 7th Avenue East, CALGARY

Study Uses for Surplus Wheat

(Continued from page 9)

methods for obtaining better wheat starch were badly needed, and, if a process could be developed that at the same time yielded gluten in a form more valuable than its present use as stock feed, the process would be still more worthwhile. The Council workers using wheat flour as a starting material have been successful in the laboratory in developing a simple mechanical method for separating both the starch and gluten fractions with a high degree of purity.

The process is being tried out in a pilot plant (small industrial plant) and there is every reason to believe that it can be successfully operated on a commercial scale. The equipment consists essentially of a dough-mixing device provided with special washing facilities. This, in conjunction with established milling procedures, makes possible the separation of wheat into pure starch, gluten, bran, shorts and germ ready for industrial use.

Sugar from Wheat

The war brought shortages of sugars and syrups in this country and led to an investigation of the suitability of wheat starch as an alternative to corn. The problem offered no great difficulty, pure wheat starches being converted to palatable products by the usual commercial means. Although wheat starch can be used to meet emergency shortages of syrups and sugars, it is not likely that it will displace corn for this purpose. Farmers in South-western Ontario now grow a hybrid corn, selected for its high starch content, in sufficient quantity to meet present Canadian needs. Bread wheat, therefore, fills no permanent need in this industry, and transferring the market from one group of agriculturists to another would in the end benefit no one.

The production of alcohol from wheat either for potable or industrial use presents no great difficulties; indeed, wheat alcohol has been made for many years and in the war emergency has played a very important role. But it is difficult for a low-starch, high-gluten grain to compete in this field under peace-time conditions with cheaper starch or sugar materials.

It must be remembered that Canadian wheat has been selected for its high gluten content and that the proportion of starch is smaller than in many other grains. It is difficult, therefore, for wheat to compete as a source of starch alone, especially since the only volume outlet we have at present is in the emergency manufacture of alcohol, and that can be made from any farm or forest product containing starch or sugar.

The maximum amount of alcohol which can be produced from one bushel of wheat is two gallons together with about 20 lbs. of recoverable feed. Production costs have been carefully worked out, especially during the war period. They vary from place to place since such factors as labour, power, capital charges, etc., must be taken into consideration. In Canada actual processing costs, apart from the cost of raw material, usually fall somewhere in the neighbourhood of 18c per gallon; this includes the cost of recovering the feed portion. On the other hand, raw material costs (wheat) fluctuate so widely as to render small differences in processing costs inconsequential. For these reasons, the cost of alcohol produced from wheat cannot be predicted with any great precision, but the prospect of wheat holding a permanent place in the industrial alcohol field in a com-

petitive world does not look very promising.

WITH these facts in mind, the Research Council staff turned their attention to the development of methods for the production from wheat of chemicals more valuable than alcohol. Once again, war needs determined the immediate line of investigation to be followed. Synthetic rubber problems were in the forefront at the time and organic chemists seeking a good chemical from which to start the synthesis concluded that butylene glycol would be promising if a commercial method for its production could be developed.

It was known that a bacterium normally living in the soil produced butylene glycol when it fed upon starches (fermentation). In mid-winter scientists dug up frozen soil, found these bacteria and grew them in pure culture. Several months of intensive laboratory studies proved the feasibility of producing butylene glycol by the fermentation of whole wheat mash.

To put the discovery on a commercial basis in the shortest possible time, the Council constructed a \$100,000 pilot plant in which to study industrial problems connected with the production of this valuable chemical. Canada now has for the first time adequate equipment for her scientists to study and develop industrial methods for the production of a wide range of fermentation chemicals from agricultural wastes and surpluses. Although this development was too late to be of much help in the present synthetic rubber programme, there is no doubt that the country will benefit in other ways.

Valuable Chemicals

Working in close association with the staff of the pilot plant is a team of able scientists, investigating new uses for fermentation chemicals. It has been found that butylene glycol has good possibilities as an anti-freeze. It is an easy substance for the chemist to work with and by simple treatment can be converted to a number of other valuable chemicals having great potentialities for the production of solvents, plastics, fuels, etc. One of its derivatives, recently discovered may be of inestimable value in preventing rot in army materials used in the tropics.

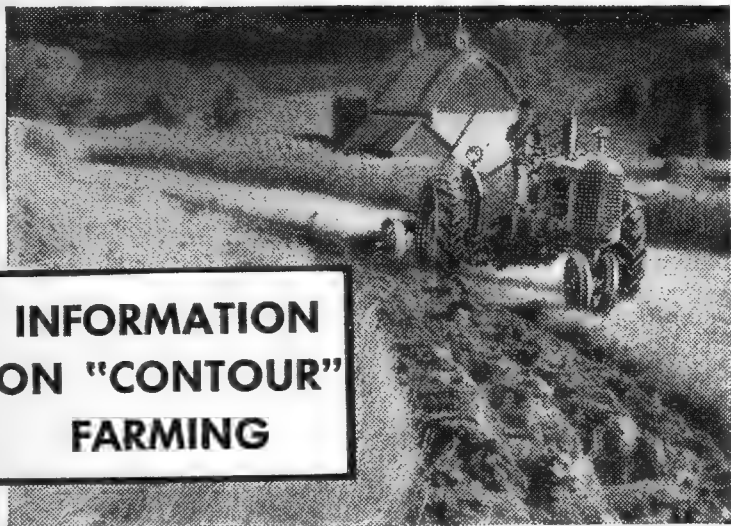
Already industrial firms are interested in the manufacture of butylene glycol, and it is likely that the Council's work will result in the establishment of a new chemical industry based on off-grade or damaged wheat. It is a technically sound proposition, the products are needed and the necessary capital is available.

However, it would be wishful thinking to expect this industry to solve the problem of wheat surpluses of the magnitude that existed prior to the war. Until a national self-sufficiency programme is needed, it would be foolish for us to stimulate artificially a chemical industry based on a high quality food when cheaper raw materials are available.

. . .

GRAIN FOR PIGS

HOG feeding trials at the Dominion Experimental Station at Kapuskasing, Ont., showed that, of the grain mixtures used, two parts of oats to one of barley produced best growth for young pigs up to 75 lbs. in weight, and that from then upwards to 200 lbs. weight, the reversed proportions were best.



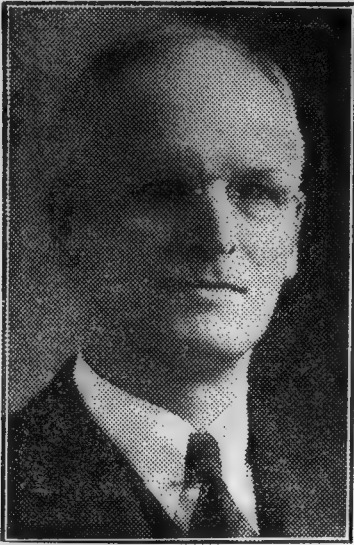
INFORMATION ON "CONTOUR" FARMING

Many experts feel that more attention should be paid to contour farming—the tilling of the soil and planting and cultivation of crops along lines that are level or have the same elevation on sloping land. They claim that this definitely reduces soil washing and the flooding of fertile bottom lands; conserves soil, water, seed, fertilizer; and saves tractor power.

In a programme of contour farming, your agricultural college or experimental station will provide up-to-the-minute advice which is a big help in getting the most out of your land . . . a valuable service that may be had for the asking.

The Bank of Toronto also offers an important service to enterprising farmers—the service of money. Now, as during the past 90 years, this Bank's experienced, friendly branch managers are ready and willing to aid responsible farmers with loans and timely financial advice.

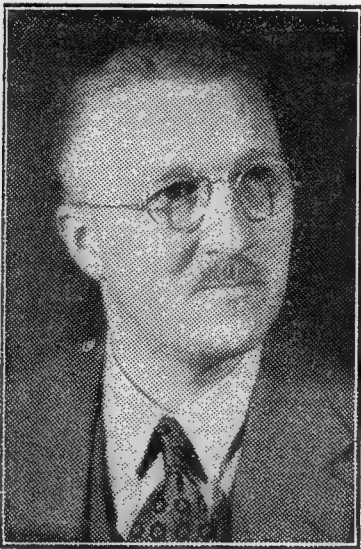
THE BANK OF TORONTO
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 B. S. VANSTONE, General Manager



E. H. GURTON



D. M. JOHNSON



T. P. DEVLIN

Important changes in the Colonization and Agriculture Department of Canadian National Railways have been announced by J. S. McGowan, director. E. H. Gurton, who has been Western Superintendent at Winnipeg, has been named European Commissioner in London, Eng., succeeding Dan. M. Johnson, who comes to Montreal as Eastern Superintendent, while Thos. P. Devlin, assistant director of the department, at Winnipeg, now takes charge of the Company's Western Region. All three officials are well known in agricultural circles in the West.

One of the old French breeds of beef cattle, known as the Charollais, has been transplanted to southern Texas and has become popular there. First brought to Mexico in 1910, their crossing on native stock has shown good results, and two or three small herds are now established in Texas and Arizona.

Early Feeding and Care Determine Calf's Later Value

THE feed and care received by the calf during its first six months will determine to a large extent, its future growth and development. If the calf is to be hand-fed it should be taken from the cow at birth or when from 12 to 24 hours old, placed in a clean comfortable pen or box-stall and taught to drink by the finger method. The mother's milk should be fed for at least the first four or five days as the colostrum has a laxative effect which is necessary for the new calf.

Digestive troubles of the calf can be largely avoided if care is exercised in feeding at regular hours, weighing or measuring the correct amount of milk per feed, feeding all milk at 90 to 95 degrees F. and keeping the milk, pails, equipment and pens scrupulously clean.

Whole milk is generally fed during the first three weeks, starting with 6 to 10 pounds per day divided into two or three feeds, gradually increasing the amount to about 12 pounds per day at three weeks of age. After the third or fourth week or earlier if necessary, the whole milk may be replaced by skim milk, taking a week or longer to make the change. The amount of skim milk may then be slowly increased to about 20 pounds daily for a six months' calf. After six months milk may be omitted or if available it may be fed to 9 or 10 months.

From three weeks of age the calf

will relish and utilize to advantage small amounts of a meal mixture such as ground or rolled oats and bran, also good alfalfa or grass hay. These are slowly increased to two or three pounds of hay per day at six months of age. Clean fresh water and granulated salt should always be available.

If the calf is of beef breeding it can be handled in the same general way as the dairy bred calf, but may, if desired, be allowed to nurse until at least six months of age.

Must Specify Point For Grain Delivery

AFTER July 31 farmers will again be restricted in places of delivery for their grain, the Canadian Wheat Board warns. Permission was granted Feb. 23 to deliver at any elevator at any delivery point, but this permission expires with the end of the current crop year.

Permit books for the 1945-46 crop are now in the hands of elevator agents. In applying for these new books, producers must decide where they want to deliver their grain after Aug. 1. From that date on, farmers may deliver grain only to the delivery point specified in the permit book.

Producers are advised to retain their old permit books.

"Wooldale" Crossbred Sheep Developed For Mutton and Fleece

SOME years ago, R. C. Harvey, one of the large-scale sheep ranchers of Southern Alberta during the Great War, imported a number of high-class Romney Marsh rams from Britain and crossed them on Rambouillet ewes with the idea of developing a mutton X wool sheep which would be an improvement on the Merino strains which up to then had been the backbone of the sheep ranching industry in this area. He met with considerable success, and Ronnellet sheep caught the ranchers' fancy. Unfortunately the experiment was not carried through to the point where a new breed was fixed, says a recent item in the *Lethbridge Herald*.

In recent years A. and M. McKenzie, of Coaldale, have been seeking to develop a "Utility" strain, and are following up the Harvey experiment. They have decided after trial that they will not deviate from the one cross, Romney X Rambouillet, and they are calling this cross the Wooldale.

Their lambing season this spring has been very encouraging, 143 per cent of strong, healthy lambs. Wooldales are well covered with wool over and under the body running about 94 per cent $\frac{3}{8}$ blood. They are said to be free of the woolly face which is not wanted by range sheepmen.

The first flour mill in Canada was built at Port Royal, now Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1607.

Pools PROVE their value

LAST autumn the three Wheat Pools of Western Canada agreed to cut the charge for handling grain by an average of 2 cents a bushel on wheat and 1½ cents a bushel on other grains.

This action was taken, not because the established handling charges were too high, but because the storage charges paid by the wheat board had provided very substantial earnings to all grain companies. The Wheat Pools believed the farmers were entitled to a substantial proportion of such earnings.

Of course the other grain companies followed suit after the Wheat Pools had cut the handling charges. From August 1st, 1944, to the end of May, 1945, farmers in the prairie provinces delivered approximately three hundred million bushels of wheat and two hundred million bushels of other grains.

Calculating the savings at 2 cents a bushel for wheat and 1½ cents for other grains, the total savings effected by the Wheat Pools for all prairie farmers in this nine months' period reached the substantial figure of nine million dollars.

Ever since the Wheat Pools were organized they have proved to be of great value to farm people in scores of ways. More often than not the achievements of the Wheat Pools were somewhat intangible. It was hard to bring home to the farm people just what had been done for their welfare.

Here is an instance, however, where the value of the Wheat Pools to prairie agriculture can be demonstrated in dollars and cents.

The moral of the story is that every farm family should take an interest in these farm co-operative movements and wherever possible, should use Pool elevator facilities exclusively.

Alberta Pool Elevators

Community Health

(Continued from page 8)

investigators found when they surveyed their communities.

HERE is what the survey revealed about the schools in what is considered a fairly prosperous area of Ontario: Of 23 schools, 8 have hydro, all have good seating, 17 have good heating — which is better than the average of all surveys, 19 have good washing facilities—again this is above the average, 5 have good ventilation,

13 good toilet facilities, 8 good window arrangements, 7 good and 16 fair provision for drinking water, 6 schools provide a hot dish at noon during the winter, play equipment is "practically nil".

The Medical Officer of Health receives a "salary" of only \$50; he visited only 7 of the 23 schools and inspected the children at only 5 schools. However, through his, or someone's influence, a fair percentage of the children have been immunized against

diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough and smallpox. Only one per cent of the children have been tested for tuberculosis. The report adds, significantly "All the cattle are T.B. tested."

In the field of nutrition a report from Northern Ontario says: "There is practically no education in nutrition except what is given through the women's institutes." (This was repeated in several reports.) "This district is a goitre area. There also seems to be

something lacking in nutritive value as quite a number of young people have had to have all their teeth extracted. When the children's food was checked with the color charts it was found that all the children lacked vitamins due to the lack of greens and fruit. (The growing of greens and whatever fruit can be grown in the district would seem to be something people could do for themselves but perhaps they need some community education.)

"We consider it a privilege..."

Extract from the Annual Report of Dominion Textile Co. Limited, presented to Shareholders by G. B. Gordon, President and Managing Director.

ALTOGETHER one thousand and sixty-five men and women left us to join the colours, and of those there remain over eight hundred now in the Services awaiting discharge or transfer to different theatres of operations.

Plans are well under way for the reabsorption of these men and women into the various company occupations. There is, of course, a legal obligation on the part of all employers to reinstate their employees, now veterans, in jobs not less favourable than those they would be holding had they remained in civil employment. Your company's policy in this regard is to go as far as possible beyond the legal requirements. It is from no mere sense of duty that we will take back these men and women into the company's service. It is rather that we consider it a privilege to welcome them back. From this group will emerge those with qualities of courage and leadership who will eventually guide your Company's affairs and help maintain its leading position in the textile field.

We regret very deeply that twenty men will never return, as they laid down their lives in Active Service.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LIMITED

Nutrition Improved

The Strathcona survey told how this community is meeting a nutritional deficiency. The report said: "The soil analysis shows we are in a mild goitre belt. School children in this area are receiving chemical capsules, the iodine content of which with the home use of iodized salt is sufficient to overcome the deficiency. All school children in the area and most of those of pre-school age are receiving cod liver oil."

And here are mentions of other health problems and how individuals or groups are trying to meet them:

From one part of Strathcona: "This rural area is not very well served as the local practitioner refrains from making country trips as much as possible. The distance to some homes is 15 miles, possibly more, and the charge is \$1 per mile plus doctor's fees." (It would be enlightening to know how many Canadian families have this problem of mileage costs or entire unavailability of medical services.)

From Coaldale: "Since most Menonite families have a doctor contract, pre-natal and maternal care are utilized by the majority of these people and their babies are born and looked after with more medical attention than is the case in the average rural community."

THE surveyors were asked to ascertain the cost of sickness in the community in the year preceding the survey. This varied widely among families; it seems a common experience with most of us to escape heavy "sickness expense" for a few years only to have it swoop down on us another year, possibly wiping out our entire savings. This was shown in the Coaldale survey. The highest cost for a family of six was \$1781. The average cost per family was \$164.33, and the average cost per person \$40.11.

The reports showed marked agreement on the question of "Prevention versus Cure". In the report from North Monaghan we read: "The township is spending less than one per cent as much on prevention as it does on cure, unless dentists' bills are classed as prevention. Prevention of sickness should be stressed more in our schools, and the facts of health should be shown to the people through the press and the radio; radio forums are also a good medium to work through."

And we have this statement from Coaldale:

"We note that in our community we are spending an average of \$40 per person, mostly on sickness, and only \$10.57 per person for the education of the children. It is true that health is considered important all our lives but since we do undertake education as a public obligation for children to the age of 16, why not compulsory health preventive measures?"

"In considering a community preventive program we think of a national health insurance scheme that would provide unity of purpose for everyone in Canada. It is not conceivably possible to provide an equitable plan which can insure good health on any other basis—anything else would be a patch-work measure



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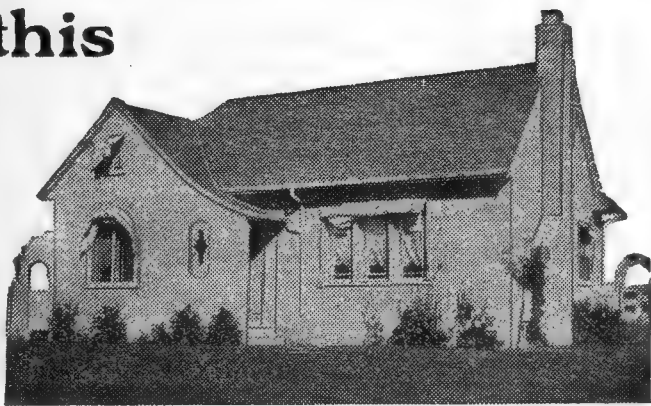
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\$10,000 (furnished) Bungalow

If personally approached, you would gladly contribute to the Brandon Kiwanis Club's new \$50,000 Summer Camp for Boys. Here is an opportunity to combine your donation with the possibility of winning this new, ultra-modern bungalow.

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THE KIWANIS CLUB.
Box 4,000, Brandon, Man.

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Enclosed is \$_____ for _____ \$1.00 Subscriptions
Send receipt to

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News Items Of Interest

INCLUSION of the service vote with that of civilians polled in the June 11 general election resulted in the following party standing: Liberals, 118; Progressive Conservatives, 66; C.C.F., 28; Social Credit, 13; Independents, 8; Independent Liberals, 7; Bloc Populaire, 2; Independent Progressive Conservative, 1; Labor Progressive, 1; Independent C.C.F., 1; total, 245. Analysis of the service vote showed that 35% went Liberal; 26% Progressive Conservative; 32% C.C.F. and 7% others. Percentage distribution of the service-plus-civilian vote was: Liberals, 36%; Progressive Conservatives, 28%; C.C.F., 16%, and others, 17%. On the addition of the service ballots, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King lost the Prince Albert, Sask., seat to E. L. Bowerman, C.C.F., by a majority of 129.

American General Simon Bolivar Buckner was killed in front line action on Okinawa on June 18 when struck by a Japanese shell splinter.

A serious shortage of school teachers is anticipated in Saskatchewan following a survey which indicates that about 1,000 teachers planned to leave the profession at the end of June.

Sharp restrictions on dining and sleeping car accommodation and on the holding of conventions during late June and the month of July have been imposed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the railway companies to provide all possible travel facilities for large numbers of returning servicemen.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Europe will need twelve million tons of imported food between August, 1944, and August, 1945. North Africa is expected to have to import a million tons of cereals in the coming twelve months as a result of the failure of the grain harvest.

Among the vessels recently loading wheat in Montreal for movement overseas was a British baby aircraft carrier with her 470-foot flight deck still intact. Every ship that can be spared is being pressed into this service on the North Atlantic run.

At least 75 Saskatchewan combines and crews are moving across the border to help United States farmers harvest their winter wheat crop. They will start in southwestern and central states and move north with the harvest. A similar movement of American crews and machines northward will take place later in the season if their aid is required with the Canadian crop.

OTTAWA has announced that the first cheques under the Family Allowance plan will be mailed out early in July. By mid-June 1,234,202 families had registered, Ontario showing the largest number, with Quebec, second; Saskatchewan, third, and Alberta, fourth.

Manufacture of leather and felt footwear and other lines of leather goods will be undertaken in a plant to be established in Regina by the Saskatchewan government, Natural Resources Minister J. L. Phelps has announced. The plant, to cost 100,000, will go into operation by Aug. 1 of this year, and it is expected about 50 workers will be employed at first. Later, with full production, the plant will employ more than 100.

Water Hemlock Dangerous to Stock

LOSSES from plant poisoning, especially water hemlock, are likely to occur during spring and summer months. Water hemlock is found in sloughs and low spots in pastures, as well as along streams and irrigation ditches. Places to which cattle have access should be closely examined for water hemlock, and if any plants are found the roots should be dug up and carefully burned. Many deaths can be prevented by keeping cattle away from places where the plant is known to exist. Access to good grass so that stock will not be tempted to consume the first green shoots of the water hemlock is one of the most effective methods to eliminate losses.

The symptoms of water hemlock poisoning are briefly described as follows: Frothing at the mouth, convulsions, difficult breathing, increased pulse, paralysis and often death. Dr. P. R. Talbot, Alberta Provincial Veterinarian, advises that no specific treatment has been found for water hemlock poisoning. Medicinal remedies may be of assistance to counteract the symptoms, and some benefit may be derived from administering intestinal astringents such as salol or tannin. Heart sedatives may also be indicated in some cases and the administration of aconite or potassium salt might be helpful.

The symptoms of water hemlock poisoning develop so rapidly, however, that little opportunity is given for the administration of drugs unless they are immediately available. One must depend largely on the remedies found at hand. Such remedies usually consist of administration, by the mouth, of large quantities of milk, raw linseed oil, melted lard or even bacon grease.

Prevention is decidedly preferable, and can be attained by keeping a keen watch for this poisonous plant so that it can be destroyed, or cattle kept away from the vicinity. If you have not learned to recognize water hemlock, ask your District Agriculturist or weed inspector to describe it to you, and show you a specimen as soon as one is available.

U.S. Subsidy Paid On Finished Cattle

IN a move to encourage the finishing and marketing of good beef cattle the United States Agricultural Adjustment Administration announces that a payment of 50c per hundredweight will be made to feeders for sales of good and choice cattle weighing 800 pounds or more. Forty million dollars is authorized for payments. The feeder is required to own the cattle for at least 30 days and sell them for slaughter by a legally authorized slaughterer at not less than the minimum stabilization price of his zone. The minimum price for good cattle, Chicago basis, is \$14.25.

The purpose of the subsidy is to give the feeder higher returns from feeding more cattle to a better finish; to avoid higher consumer prices; and to promote better distribution through authorized slaughterers selling in regular trade channels. The number of cattle on ranges and farms is still above normal.

GRAIN FOR PULLETS

Practically any grain may be used for pullets on good pastura. Wheat, oats, barley or even rye will promote good growth in the young birds. When pullets have access to all the grain they want, there need be little concern over their coming into production too young.



THERE'S ENOUGH IN THE SUGAR BOWL... *If we all share equally*

We Canadians, together with the citizens of the United States and Great Britain, will eat less sugar during the balance of 1945.

To meet our own needs and the urgent requirements of our Allies and the liberated countries, our share of the reduction must total nearly 200,000,000 pounds of sugar during the rest of the year.

To assure fair distribution of what is left, the sugar ration is to be cut by five pounds

during the next seven months by reducing the monthly allotment to one pound in June, July, August, October and December. In September and November, the allowance will remain unchanged at two pounds.

The ten pound sugar allotment for home canning, represented by twenty extra preserves coupons, remains unchanged. Two regular preserves coupons will continue to become valid each month.

ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS ABOUT SUGAR

Q. How does Canada get its share of world sugar supplies?

A. World stocks are pooled by the Combined Food Board of the United Nations which allots sugar to Canada, United States and Great Britain on a uniform per capita basis.

Q. Where does the rest of the world sugar supply go?

A. To other claimants, including liberated areas, European neutrals, Russia, the Middle East, New Zealand and other sugar-importing countries. Approximately one-half of this total is destined for liberated areas.

Q. Is there less sugar in the world today?

A. Yes. Because needs are up and production is down, world sugar stocks reached a new low at the beginning of 1945. By the end of the year, they will be down again, this time to a dangerous minimum.



Q. Why is there more demand for sugar?

A. The rising demand largely reflects the needs of liberated areas.

Q. Why is there less production?

A. World sugar output is lower for these reasons:

1. Enemy occupation of some sources such as Java and the Philippines. Java, of course, is still in Japanese hands and, although the Philippines are liberated, production is not expected to be restored until late in 1946.
2. Other export countries have experienced serious shortages of labour and fertilizer.
3. Record drought conditions and hurricanes have also cut into production in the important West Indian area.

INDUSTRIAL AND QUOTA USERS WILL ALSO GET LESS

Effective July 1, 1945, sugar made available to industrial users, such as bakers, biscuit and breakfast cereal manufacturers, makers of soft drinks, confectionery and candy, and jam and wine manufacturers, will again be reduced.

A further cut is also being made in the allotment to quota users, such as public eating places, while similar reductions are being made by the Armed Forces in the sugar quotas for service personnel.

RATION ADMINISTRATION

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

SUGAR IS SCARCE — USE IT SPARINGLY

Farm and Ranch Housewife

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

Be Your Own Hairdresser

To Wash Your Own Hair

1. Choose a good shampoo, and follow the directions on the label exactly. Measure just enough for two latherings; don't waste it.

2. Brush your hair well, to loosen dandruff and to remove scales and dust.

3. Rub in the shampoo with both hands. Hard rubbing isn't necessary, although some people like it; but be sure to have suds every inch of the hair and scalp. Rinse out the first lot of shampoo and rub in another. Use a small nail brush or toothbrush for difficult spots, such as the hairline or behind the ears, where dandruff is most likely to accumulate.

4. Rinse till the water runs clean. You'll never have bright, clean hair if you have traces of shampoo and soil in it. Use warm water, and don't favor one spot more than another.

5. Now rub with Turkish towels, to remove all the water you can. Then, to take out tangles, brush with a clean hairbrush.

To Set Your Own Hair

1. Set your hair when it is merely damp, not wet. It will dry faster and be easier to handle.

2. Make clean-cut parts. Twist each section you are not working with and pin it out of the way.

3. Part off your rows for pin curls evenly. Use a comb to pick up the little strands neatly; keep them all the same size and shape. The most common mistake women make in setting hair is to roll up irregular tufts of hair, of varying shapes and sizes, higgledy-piggledy. You can't get a smooth wave, roll, or ringlet this way.

4. To make a pin curl, place the forefinger where you want the curl, and wrap hair around it in the direction you want the curl to turn. Keep pushing the hair down; don't let it climb on the finger. When all the hair is wound, slip out the finger and pin the curl flat.

5. When finished, if your hair seems dry, moisten your hands and pat the pin curls, especially around hairline. Dry thoroughly.

Like An Expert

You can wreck the work of the best hairdresser by combing your hair badly, and if you do your own hair, good combing is half the battle. Here are seven tips from experts.

1. Start with a brush to smooth out tangles.

2. Hold your comb firmly in the

middle. A comb held at one end breaks more easily.

3. With the comb straighten the parts and run through all the hair to the very ends.

4. In combing, watch the parts. If you get a tuft of back hair in the side section, the hair will be unruly and look messy. Always remember to comb your hair the way you want it to go.

5. If you wear your hair down in the back, give it a slight swirl to fit your head.

6. If you wear an upsweep, comb a section nearest the crown upward, then comb up the middle section, and finish with the nape. The hair will lie close to the head, stay up better.

7. If you want sleek hair, finish with a brush.

Put Your Hair Up at Night

Many women think it doesn't matter what they do with their hair at bedtime. They comb it casually or not at all, and pop into bed. This is a mistake. Always comb and brush your hair thoroughly at night, and arrange it as carefully as if you were dressing for a date. In the morning it will fall into place beautifully.

If your hair is naturally curly or you have a fresh permanent, this is all you need to do except for a few pins on top and behind the ears. Otherwise train it like this:

1. Pin bobby pins all along the ridges of waves, to hold the hair down and emphasize the wave.

2. If you wear your hair in smooth rolls, comb the rolls in tightly using pins generously, fasten them firmly in place.

3. If you like your hair soft and fluffy roll each strand on a curler, slip out curler, and pin. Now, if you want tighter curls, pat them with wet hands.—*Good Housekeeping*.

DO you have trouble with a food chopper that won't stay firmly anchored to the table but slips and slides as you grind? There's a cure and it's a simple one. Put a piece of sandpaper, gritty side up, on the edge of the table before screwing the chopper in place.

For easy cutting of fresh bread for dainty sandwiches, first thoroughly chill the loaf. Cheese slices without crumbling if you use a strong thread or piece of string instead of a knife.

Stitching together and quilt all over two worn towels (face, dish or hand) to make one strong one.

Cut off seams on circular-woven pillow cases and reseam so that the worn parts are to the sides where there is little wear.

If we were more concerned with people's needs we would be less critical of their lacks.



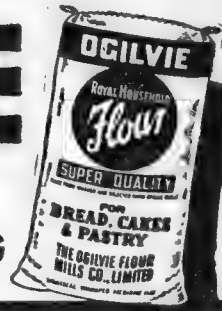
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Look for the MODEL BUNGALOW on display at Corner of 2nd Street West and the Bank of Montreal Corner, 1st Street West and 8th Avenue, Calgary, where tickets will also be on sale.

TICKETS \$1.00 EACH

FIRST PRIZE — Beautifully Planned \$8,000 California Bungalow. New. 5 rooms—central hall, maple floors, Pembroke bath and shower. Cabinet Kitchen—Beach Stove—Radiant. Basement Garage, automatic heating. Ideally located, excellent residential district, magnificent view.

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DISHPAN PHILOSOPHER

YES, times have changed since MY young days when parlor sing-songs were the craze. Then movies hadn't yet come in, and Sunday whistling was a sin. There wasn't any radio to give us war news blow by blow. I think there were some gramophones, but nobody had telephones. Our diets raised no doleful doubts; cars hadn't made us gadabouts. Wells wrote a story about planes and was well laughed at for his pains. A courtship then was in the main comprised of walks in Lover's Lane. And mostly early hours were kept—by day folks worked, by night they slept.

Some change is good and some is bad—it sometimes seems a little mad. And human nature, sages claim, through change of all kinds stays the same. But me—I think it would be strange if people *didn't* change with change.

SERENADE TO STOVE
EVERYTHING in your house should be given special care these days, and your stove especially. Follow these few simple rules: 1. Wipe up spilled milk or fruit juice at once; it might stain the finish. 2. Let the range cool before washing or you may "craze" the enamel. 3. Keep spill wells of electric ranges and grates and burners of gas ranges clean with warm grease-dissolving suds and let dry before using. 4. Open clogged gas ports with fine wire or stiff brush.

Country Diary

IT was a late spring and a disappointing one, cold and dry right into June, hard on us prairie dwellers to whom the long-looked-for coming of the green in grass and leaf means so much. Now in July surely there is promise of a softening, a change of heart, for to me July is the dream of beauty made tangible—color, scent, sound at their zenith. The bright dawns, the golden noons, miraculous twilights flowing into the deep, dark well of night, all rightly belong to July.

Well, meditating on the way nations are behaving in various parts of the world, it would almost seem that Mother Nature has decided to act likewise by giving us confusion and contrariness.

However, a welcome quota of rain and sunshine has brought June's roses, somewhat late, but with no less beauty. I have always loved rain, not only the gentle showers, but every kind of rain. There is the strong, straight rain of summer, the tepid, preliminary spatter, the splash of big straight drops, each the size of a man's hand. We have given thanks for the crash of indigo thunderheads, pelting and peppering, even though thoughts may, at the time, have been fearful of damage to the tall crops by the glorious abundance. There is the night rain, hand-in-hand with the wind, rattling on the windows, shaking the doors, all music in the dark.

There is hope and healing in rain to us country folks, it revives the broken spirit and brings the gift of sleep and peace.

For a short space of time I am on a mission, being sent out with the little earthenware bowl for wild strawberries for dessert—location southwest corner of the pasture, an undertaking of delight and pleasure. Don't you remember happy moments in childhood's days, when you lay among the tall grasses in the pasture and watched the greenish beetles, the red-jacketed ladybirds, scurrying ants and undulating earth-worms in their little forest world; then looked up to gaze on the white galleons sailing in majesty on an azure sea? There were bright butterflies perched on the tops of swaying grasses, big brown bees hovering and bumbling, and the meadow-lark piping his silvery music. Here before me I have a Lucullan

feast of taste, colour, fragrance, for nothing can equal these appeals of wild strawberries. To obtain the fullest enjoyment of an enjoyable task, you pick the small eye-catching juicy berries from the thick grass near the fence in the sunny corner. The best are always deceptive, hiding under their leaves. You hull them as you go along, and when your little dish is about half-full, stop and inhale the heady perfume. When full you take it home and wait for the first lady's cry of rapture. In a little while, there are the fruits of your labour, submerged in Jersey cream, their rich crimson toned to a delicate coral pink. I am sorry for the apartment dwellers who must do the best for themselves with the expensive market brand, and not too many of them at that, and without that delicate fresh bloom of our wildings.

This red-letter luncheon was further enhanced by the big blue bowl full of Alberta's own roses, and we could understand Alexander Pope's sentiments expressed more than two hundred years ago:

*Give me again my hollow tree,
A crust of bread and liberty.*

Aunt Sal Suggests:

*Little flowers have beauty,
Little birds lend cheer,
So why can't little handy hints
Help us throughout the year?*

DOES the meringue on top of your pies stick when you are cutting it? Then use a very sharp knife next time and dip the knife into cold water in between cuttings... that helps a lot.

A similar idea is demonstrated when taking drop cookie batter from the spoon. Have a cup of cold water at hand and dip the spoon into it frequently.

Even if your window shades aren't the fine quality, "washable" kind, you rid them of much of the accumulated dirt by laying them out full length on a clean table or floor... dust them thoroughly... then rub off the dirty spots with a gum eraser. Don't expect perfection, but you will obtain an improvement.

The most prevalent reason for your sewing machine staging a sit-down strike is lack of oil, so oil it frequently and it will reward you by improved service.

Any green salad to be palatable must be crisp. A too-runny concoction is generally caused by either a very thin dressing or by leaving too much excess moisture on the lettuce leaves. So don't forget to wipe the lettuce well either with paper or cloth towels.

A fly swatter with a much-used look is neither a thing of beauty or sanitary addition to the household. Ever try making little cloth sacks to clip over the business end of the swatter? These can be removed and washed occasionally.

Before tackling any job that is going to keep one's hands in water for some time rub the hands and wrists generously with vaseline. A fine protective measure.

A good way to soften up hard, lumpy brown sugar is to insert a strip of clean, damp cloth inside the sugar container.

When ironing clothes be sure to hang them in an airy room until perfectly dry before putting away. The only sane way to ward off possible mildew stains... And when pressing woollen skirts or dresses, do NOT press the seams until dry... let them hang on a dress hanger until dry.

The easiest and quickest way to remove lip stick stains from handkerchiefs is to rub them in kerosene oil. Then wash in soapy water.

Flannels will look like new after repeated washings, if they are thoroughly dried and then covered with a damp cloth before ironing. When the cloth is pulled away from the ironed material it leaves the nap as fluffy as when new.

FEEL FINE THANKS TO Alpenkräuter

When functional constipation hangs on and makes you feel miserable, nervous and out of sorts and out of your symptoms—headaches, bad breath, upset stomach, indigestion, loss of sleep, lack of appetite, and your stomach feels crowded because of gas and bloating—get Forni's time-tested Alpenkräuter. More than a laxative, it is also a stomachic, tonic medicine compounded of 18 of Nature's own medicinal roots, herbs and botanicals. Alpenkräuter puts sluggish bowels to work and aids them to gently and smoothly expel clogging waste; helps drive out constipation's gas, gives the stomach that splendid feeling of warmth. If you again want to know the joy of happy relief from constipation's miseries and comfort your stomach at the same time, get Alpenkräuter today. Caution: use only as directed.



If you cannot buy it in your neighborhood, send for our "get acquainted" offer on Alpenkräuter and receive—

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FORNI'S HEIL-OEL LINIMENT—antiseptic—brings quick relief from rheumatic and neuralgic pains, muscular backache, stiff or sore muscles, strains and sprains. **FORNI'S MAGOLO**—alkaline—relieves certain temporary stomach disturbances such as acid indigestion and heartburn.

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- ☐ Enclosed is \$1.00. Send me post-paid 11 oz. Alpenkräuter and 60¢ value—trial bottle each of Heil-Oel and Magolo.
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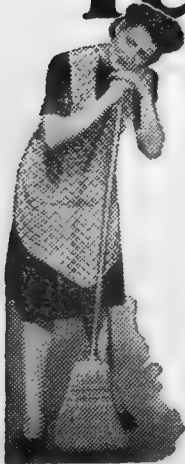
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Zonitors are very popular among highly intelligent and exacting women who for a long time have wanted a higher standard of antiseptic feminine cleanliness—easier, daintier, more convenient—powerfully germicidal yet harmless.

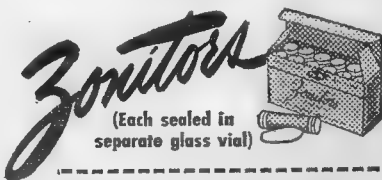
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Zonitors are greaseless, stainless, snow white vaginal suppositories. When inserted, they instantly begin to release their powerful germicidal properties and continue to do so for hours! Yet they are safe to most delicate tissues. Non-irritating, non-poisonous!

Zonitors actually destroy offending odor and immediately kill every germ they touch. Of course it's not always possible to contact all the germs in the tract, BUT YOU CAN BE SURE OF THIS! No other germicide kills reachable germs any faster or more thoroughly. Follow easy directions.

IMPORTANT: Zonitors have the advantage of being easily removed by a plain water douche without leaving any greasy, sticky residue.



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SELECTED RECIPES

SCALLOPED RHUBARB

- 2 cups soft bread crumbs
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 3 cups rhubarb, cut in small pieces
- 1/2 cup seedless raisins
- 2/3 cups granulated sugar
- 2 tablespoons water

Mix crumbs and melted butter together. Place 1/3 crumbs in bottom of casserole of baking dish. Cover with half of rhubarb, sugar, water and raisins. Sprinkle with crumbs, then add remaining fruit, sugar and water. Cover with crumbs. Cover dish and bake in moderate oven 375° F. for 30 minutes. Remove cover and bake until tender and crumbs brown. Serve with hard sauce or cream.

RHUBARB TAPIOCA

- 3 cups stewed rhubarb
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/4 cup quick tapioca
- 1/2 teaspoon salt

Heat rhubarb, sugar and salt in double boiler. Add tapioca and cook 15 minutes or until transparent, stirring frequently. Chill and pile lightly in sherbet glasses for serving.

STRAWBERRY TAPIOCA CREAM

- 4 cups strawberries
- 1 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup quick tapioca
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 3 cups boiling water
- 1/2 cup heavy cream

Wash, hull and crush berries. Add sugar and let stand 30 minutes or longer. Cook tapioca and salt with boiling water 15 minutes. Cool. Whip cream and fold into tapioca mixture. Pile in sherbet glasses and chill. Top with strawberries when serving.

BAKED RHUBARB

- 4 cups rhubarb, cut in 1 or 2 inch pieces
- 1 cup sugar

Prepare rhubarb. Mix with sugar and let stand 1 hour. Bake in a covered baking dish in moderate oven, or cook in top part of double boiler, until rhubarb is tender.

RHUBARB PIE

- 3 cups diced rhubarb
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 1/8 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1/2 cup raisins may be added

Combine rhubarb, sugar, flour and salt. Fill pastry-lined pie pan, dot with butter and adjust top crust. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 10 minutes, then in moderate oven (350° F.) about 30 minutes. Makes 9" pie. For variation use strips of pastry, placed criss-cross, as top crust of pie.

PASTRY

- 3/4 cup lard
- 1/2 cup boiling water
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 3 cups pastry flour

Cream lard. Stir in boiling water. Add flour and salt, mixing it in quickly, using a knife. Chill thoroughly before rolling. Makes 3 single crusts.

STRAWBERRY FLUFF

- 2 cups boiling water
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 4 tablespoons farina
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup strawberries
- 1/2 cup sugar

Crush berries. Add sugar. Pour into a mould. Let stand 1/2 hour. Add salt to boiling water. Slowly add farina, stirring until thickened. Cook in double boiler 1/2 hour. Pour hot cereal over well-beaten egg yolks. Cook 3 minutes. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour over berries. Cool. Chill. Turn out to serve.

STRAWBERRY RHUBARB APPETIZER

- 1 cup chopped rhubarb
 - 1 cup sliced strawberries
 - 1/4 cup sugar
- Mix together. Chill thoroughly. Serve in cocktail glasses

BREAD AND BUTTER SHORTCAKE

- 6 thin slices buttered bread
- 2 cups strawberries
- 1/2 cup sugar

Crush berries with sugar. Cut each slice of bread in four pieces. Cover bottom of a bowl with bread. Add 1/3 of berries, a layer of bread—alternate until all is used. Place a saucer over top. Press down. Let stand to chill and set four hours. Serve with cream.

FRESH STRAWBERRY PIE

- 3 cups ripe strawberries
- 1/4 cup granulated sugar
- 1 tablespoon quick tapioca
- 1 tablespoon butter
- Pie paste

Line a pie pan with pastry. Sprinkle tapioca in bottom. Cut berries in halves. Sprinkle sugar over top. Dot with butter. Cover with rolled-out paste. Slit to allow escape of steam. Bake at 425° F. for 10 minutes. Lower heat to 375° F. Complete baking.

Fruit pies of this type are best if eaten within a few hours of baking.

STRAWBERRY CUSTARD PIE

- 3 cups strawberries
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs
- 2 tablespoons butter
- Pastry

Line a deep pie pan with plain pastry. Crimp the edges attractively. Cut berries in halves. Sprinkle with 1/4 cup sugar. Let stand 1/2 hour. Beat egg yolks until light. Drain syrup from berries. Mix with flour. Stir until smooth. Add to egg yolks. Beat well. Add melted butter. Arrange drained berries in the pie shell. Pour custard over. Bake 20 minutes at 450° F. Reduce to 350° F. Bake 15 minutes. Make a meringue with 2 egg whites stiffly beaten and 1/2 cup sugar. Pile in peaks on pie. Bake 25 minutes at 275° F. or until nicely browned.

SPRING PUFFS

- 1 1/2 pounds spinach or other greens (about 2 cups cooked)
- 1/2 cup thick cream sauce
- 2 eggs
- 1/2 cup bread crumbs
- Salt and pepper
- Few grains nutmeg
- 2 tablespoons mild-flavoured fat

Wash and cook greens and chop slightly. Add sauce, beaten eggs, bread crumbs, salt, pepper and nutmeg to greens. Melt fat in hot frying pan and drop mixture in by spoonfuls. Brown on both sides. Six servings.

SAVOURY LETTUCE

- 6 cups leaf lettuce broken into large pieces
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon pepper
- 6 slices of bacon, chopped
- 1/8 cup chopped onion
- 1/8 cup vinegar
- 1 hard cooked egg, finely chopped

Mix lettuce, salt and pepper in a serving bowl. Cook bacon a few minutes in frying pan, add onion and cook together until bacon is crisp and onion lightly browned. Add vinegar and boil 1 minute. Pour mixture immediately over lettuce. Toss well, sprinkle with hard cooked egg and serve. Six servings.

MUFFINS

MAKE THE MEAL!

MAGIC'S Master Muffins
 Flavor with Cheese or Raisins or Berries

- 2 cups sifted flour
- 3 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
- 1/2 tspn. salt
- 1 tbspn. sugar
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- 1 cup milk
- 2 tbspn. melted shortening

If desired add . . . 1 cup grated cheese or 1/2 cup berries (dredged in flour) or 1/2 cup chopped raisins

Sift together dry ingredients; add eggs, milk, melted shortening; mix all together quickly. Add cheese, or berries, etc. Bake in well-greased muffin pans in hot oven (400°F.) about 20 min. Makes 12 muffins.

Magic's Muffins are Good Mixers!

Make them rich with cheese . . . dress them up with berries . . . spice them with juicy raisins! Magic's fragrant, golden-brown muffins are sure-fire shortage-beaters . . . deliciously "compatible" with such a variety of flavorings!

But be sure to bake them with Magic if you want to be sure of baking compliments! For over 70 years, pure, wholesome Magic has been the baking standby of 3 out of 4 Canadian homemakers. Magic is dependable—Magic guarantees finer, lighter texture—delicious flavor in all baked dishes. Get Magic Baking Powder today.



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THERE'S NO NEED for smelly outside closets today! Scores of farm women have found Gillett's Lye a quick, easy way to keep outhouses clean and odorless.

Just shake in half a tin of fast-acting Gillett's Lye once a week and presto! Both contents and odor disappear. When guests arrive you can be proud!

Keep a tin handy in the kitchen, too. Gillett's Lye saves a lot of elbow-grease and drudgery. Makes grand soap in 20 minutes at less than one cent a bar! Cuts through grease and dirt, clears clogged drains, leaves everything it touches sweet and *really* clean.



Same in the barn and milk-house. One tin of Gillett's Lye makes 10 gallons of A-1 cleansing, deodorizing solution.*

*Never dissolve lye in hot water. The churning cleansing action of the lye itself heats the water.

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HOMEMAKING *By Betty Brown* and HOMEKEEPING

DEAR COUSIN JANEY, —

At this time of year we usually have considerable sour milk and cream. I used to have no success in baking with them, but since experimenting with them, I now prefer them in preference to the sweet. I have read that sour milk is really safer to use than sweet, because the bacteria which cause the fermentation of lactic acid, which is the cause of the souring, destroy the other bacteria which may be present.

In using sour milk in baking, one of the difficulties is in determining what proportion of soda to use. Sour milk varies so much in the degree of acidity that, to a certain extent, we must use our own judgment. We usually use from one-half to three-quarters of a teaspoon of soda to a cupful of sour milk or cream.

There are various ways of adding the soda to one's biscuit or cake. We used to always dissolve the soda in boiling water and add it to the sour milk, stirring until it frothed well, but we have learned that in this way a great deal of its raising power is lost. Sifting the soda with the flour is equally effective in preventing lumps of soda from appearing as yellow spots in your biscuits, and, when the soda is mixed dry with the flour, it doesn't begin to exercise its raising power until the cake is in the oven. When dissolved in hot water, it at once begins to function, and so much of its power is lost.

One of the best ways of utilizing sour milk is by making cottage cheese. Pour two quarts of milk into the top part of a double boiler, and let stand over hot water until it separates into curds and whey. Strain through a double cheese cloth. Put the curd into a bowl, mix well, add a teaspoon of salt and three tablespoons of cream. Mould the cheese into small round balls and roll in chopped parsley, if you wish to serve it alone. Or, for a delectable salad, place a small mould of cottage cheese in the centre of a slice of pineapple and dispose on a lettuce leaf. Pour salad dressing over all, and sprinkle with chopped nuts. Sour cream salad dressing may be made by beating a cup of sour cream until stiff and adding a little pineapple or lemon juice to make it the proper consistency.

To make sour milk biscuits, sift together two cups of flour, half a teaspoon each of soda and salt, and a teaspoon of sugar. Cut in two tablespoons of butter, and add enough sour milk to moisten (about three-quarters of a cup). The dough should be handled as quickly as possible, and mixed only enough to blend the ingredients. Roll, cut out, and bake in a hot oven 15 minutes. To make sour cream biscuits, omit the butter, and substitute sour cream for sour milk.

Who doesn't like old-fashioned sour-milk pancakes? Sift together two and a half cups of flour, half a teaspoon of salt, and one and a quarter teaspoons of soda. Add two cups of sour milk, or buttermilk, one beaten egg, and two tablespoons of melted butter. Beat thoroughly and drop by spoonfuls on a hot greased griddle. When well cooked and puffed on the edges, turn carefully and cook on the other side. A griddle cake should never be turned twice, or it will be heavy.

The best of gingerbread is made with soda. Mix a cup each of molasses

and sour milk. Sift together one and three-quarter teaspoons of soda, two and a third cups of flour, two teaspoons of ginger, one teaspoon of cinnamon, and half a teaspoon of salt. Add the sour cream and molasses, and 4 tablespoons of melted butter. Beat. Pour into a greased tin and bake in a moderate oven half an hour.

I'll close with our recipe for sour-milk waffles. Sift together one and three-quarters cup of flour, two and a third teaspoons of baking powder, half a teaspoon of salt and one-third teaspoon of soda. Combine half a cup of sweet milk and one cup of sour milk or buttermilk. Add one unbeaten egg yolk and the sifted dry ingredients, then add two tablespoons of melted butter, and beat thoroughly. Fold in one stiffly beaten egg white, and cook on a hot greased waffle iron. Serve with syrup.

Hope you enjoy these recipes.

—BETTY.

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Sugar Savers

SAVING sugar is a patriotic duty as well as a household necessity which makes a little booklet available from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa of special importance and value. The folder "Sugar Savers" is filled with all kinds of practical wartime recipes for cookies and desserts, tested and approved by the home economists of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Butter rationing has also been taken into account with a resultant saving on this rationed food product. A copy may be procured by sending your name and address to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, asking for the Wartime folder, "Sugar Savers".

Household Hints

Here is a tasty topping for apple, cherry, rhubarb or apricot pie. When the pie is ready to serve, generously spread $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of whipped cream blended with half a cup of grated cheese.

Try this dessert method for pancakes. Bake four large pancakes, quickly spread jam on each. Stack the cakes and sprinkle sugar lightly on them. Surround with warm orange sauce, cut in wedge-shaped pieces and serve.

A kerosene lantern will give a brighter light if a pinch of salt is added to the oil in the container.

When soup has been made too salty, add a sliced raw potato. The salty taste will very quickly disappear.

Baked potatoes, if broken as soon as taken from the oven to let out the steam, will not be soggy when served.

Cut pieces from old felt hats to fit the bottoms of heavy ornaments and bulb bowls. Glue the pads into position. This'll save many a scratched table and sideboard.

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Wring out a cloth soaked in peroxide of hydrogen and lay it over the marks. Iron it dry, then lift off the cloth and the scorch will be gone.

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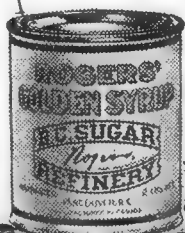
Actual tests conducted by military authorities have proved that foods which provide energy quickly are the most valuable in emergencies. In one experiment a group of men lived in a rubber lifeboat five days, each subsisting on different "starvation" rations such as meat, biscuits, fruit bars and hard candy. The latter proved so much more effective that emergency rations for use at sea and on the battlefield have been changed to candy or sweet chocolate . . . A convenient and economical form of quick energy food is Rogers' Golden Syrup. It is particularly valuable for growing children, manual workers and athletes—in fact, for all who need quick replacement of energy.

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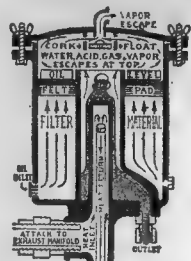
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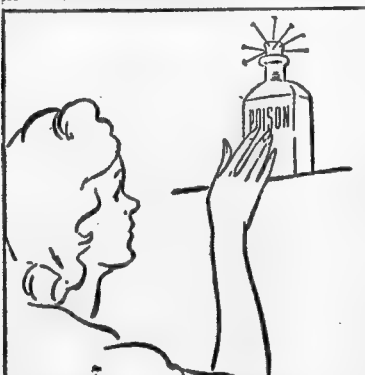
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There is a world shortage of the heavier meats—beef, pork, lamb. The poultry producers of Canada can help relieve the situation by producing top quality birds for meat. And the most profit is in Grades A and B birds.

The North American wheat carry-over at the end of the present crop year has been forecast at 700 million bushels, compared with 670 million bushels last year.

Canadian flour production during 1944 totalled 24,292,000 barrels, only slightly below the record 1943 output of 24,475,000 barrels.

UNSAFE at HOME



Make no mistake about poisons!

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Alberta Industrial Accident Prevention Ass'n.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

FARM MACHINE RATIONING EASED

Rationing of new farm machinery and equipment is now limited to 25 items still in short supply. These are the items which still require approval of farm machinery rationing officers before they may be purchased:

Corn pickers; tractor plows; tractor mounted plows; one-way discs, tiller or harrow plows; tandem tractor disc harrows; single wide disc harrows—12 feet or over; spring and stiff tooth field cultivators; tractor mounted cultivators; tractor mounted or semi-mounted mowers; side delivery rakes; hay loaders; pick-up hay balers; grain binders (horse and tractor drawn); corn binders; potato diggers; combine or reaper threshers; windrowers or swathers; threshers; ensilage harvesters; standard and row crop tractors; garden tractors; rubber-tired gears or trailers; power potato sprayers or dusters; fruit or orchard power sprayers; and pressure water systems and power pumps.

The action is in line with the Board's policy of removing machinery from the ration list as soon as the supply situation warrants. It is the third relaxation of this type since farm machinery rationing began in October, 1942. Repair and spare parts have never been rationed.

Early in June the Board announced a substantial increase in the production of new machinery and attachments for the next production year and controlled output by all large producers. Both manufacturers and importers are now required to distribute to each province in proportion to average sales in that province during 1940, 1941 and 1942.

1945 CHERRY PRICES

On and after June 26 all varieties of domestic sweet and sour cherries as well as imported cherries will sell under a single price ceiling.

In Ontario the price ceiling on sales from producers to wholesalers or shippers is \$1.30 per six quart basket.

In British Columbia the producer price ceiling on sales to wholesalers or shippers is \$2.65 for a 15-pound case and \$4.25 for a 25-pound case.

A trucking zone has been established in southwestern Ontario, extending as far east as Kingston and north to the Severn River. Within this zone the wholesaler's ceiling is the same whether he buys from a shipper or trucker or direct from a grower, and a shipper is limited to a markup of seven per cent over the grower price. In the trucking zone transportation costs which may be added will be the express rate for less than carlot from Grimsby, Ontario, regardless of where cherries are grown.

Outside this zone the markup for shippers is ten per cent over grower price and the wholesaler's markup is 12 1/2 per cent of actual cost.

HIGH PRICE LEVEL FOR FOWL EXTENDED

To discourage early slaughtering of hens and thus to maintain maximum egg production, the period during which fowl (hens) may sell at the highest price level has been extended from June 30 until July 31. Backward weather has kept the majority of flocks in good laying condition beyond the time when hens are usually slaughtered and marketed. The 2 1/4¢ per pound reduction in price which would have taken place on July 1 will now be effective after July 31.

STRAWBERRY PRICE SCHEDULE

Late ripening of the strawberry crop in sections of British Columbia and Ontario has necessitated setting back the dates at which seasonal reductions in the price ceilings will take place.

In the Fraser Valley of British Columbia, zone 5, price ceilings were scheduled to drop on June 19 but under the new order the reduction will not take place until June 26. The higher price level will be restored on August 1.

In Southern Ontario and Southern Quebec, Zone 2, the price ceilings had been scheduled to drop on June 26 but now will be reduced June 30.

In the Fraser Valley zone (the schedule establishes producer prices at 27 cents per quart and 14 1/2 cents per pint to June 26; 22 cents per quart and 12 cents per pint between that date and August 1 when the higher price level will again prevail.

In Zone 2 producer price ceilings are 28 cents per quart and 15 cents per pint to June 30; 20 cents per quart and 11 cents per pint after that date.

In the other three zones—northern Quebec and Ontario; the Maritimes; interior British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces—producer price ceilings are uniform throughout the season at 25 cents per quart and 13 1/2 cents per pint.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Additional Payment Being Made to Farmers On Oats Marketed in 1943-44 Crop Year

PRODUCERS in the West who marketed oats during the crop year ended July 31, 1944, will receive an additional \$8,867,004 from the oats equalization fund. Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon recently announced.

This will represent a payment of 5.849 cents per bushel on oats marketed during the crop year. The payment will be made on 151,596,325 bushels, which includes 8,241,813 bushels transferred from farm-to-farm or farm-to-feeders and upon which advance equalization payments were made.

Mr. MacKinnon said that during the crop year ended last July 31, oats equalization fees collected by the board amounted to \$23,912,449. Advance equalization payments amounted to \$15,159,686. After allowing for interest on funds collected through equalization fees and after providing for administrative costs and payment expenses, the balance available for distribution is \$8,867,004.

WHEN this payment is completed, producers marketing oats in the crop year 1943-44 will have received 10 cents per bushel in advance equalization payments, and a final payment of 5.849 cents per bushel, or a total payment from the oats equalization fund of 15.849 cents per bushel.

The barley equalization fund had a deficit of \$2,080,934 as at July 31, 1944. The statement said there will, there-

fore, be no further payment out of the barley equalization fund. The advance equalization payment on barley during the crop year 1943-44 was 15 cents per bushel marketed.

Equalization fees collected on barley exported from Canada totalled \$11,796,937, and advance equalization payments amounted to \$13,756,246. Large quantities of barley were required for feed purposes in Canada and consequently the supply available for export was limited.

The oats and barley equalization funds were first established April 1, 1943, and the proceeds on the equalization funds as at July 31, 1943, were subsequently distributed to producers who marketed oats and barley during the final four months of the crop year 1942-43.

In 1943-44 the equalization funds operated for the entire crop year, and owing to a shortage of seed grains in Eastern Canada the Dominion Government guaranteed these funds to the extent of 10 cents per bushel on oats and 15 cents per bushel on barley, with a provision that these amounts would be paid to producers marketing these grains at the time of delivery in the form of advance equalization payments.

The equalization funds are operating on the same basis during the present crop year.

Pigs Need Shade To Make Good Gains

A PIG which receives a set-back in the weanling stage, from whatever cause, is a more expensive pig to raise than one kept in good health and growing condition from birth to market. A. J. Charnetski, Alberta Livestock Supervisor, states that a set-back pig will often require an extra hundred pounds of grain for each hundred pounds of gain. For example, a healthy pig under farm conditions will produce 100 pounds of gain for every 100 pounds of feed consumed. An unthrifty pig will require at least 550 pounds of feed to make the same gain.

Sun scalding is a serious business in swine production. Sun scalded pigs, to reach market weight, require as much or more feed than do fall and winter pigs, and the present high price of grain makes it inadvisable to ignore this fact. A temporary pole and straw shade may be built cheaply in a hog run. It should be constructed on high, well drained, fresh ground. The south side may be much lower than the north side to provide more protection from the sun. A shade of this kind should not be used for more than two years, after which it may be dismantled and a new one built on fresh ground. Periodic change of location in this way will do much to prevent excessive dust accumulation and worm infestations.

There always are a few birds that are going out of condition. Catching them out and selling them as quickly as they are noted will add some to the flock in-

come and, at the same time, help to hold down the feed bill. In addition, this culling gives more room and the remainder of the flock will do better.

Barley Effective In Mustard Control

WILD mustard, variously called Ontario mustard, yellow mustard, charlock, etc., is making its appearance in many districts in Alberta. Summerfallow is not effective in controlling this weed, but two methods of attack are suggested by H. J. Mather, Supervisor of Weed Control for the Alberta Department of Agriculture. The first method consists of heavy seeding with the use of fertilizer. Barley may be seeded 2½ inches deep, at the rate of 2 bushels per acre in well prepared land, and fertilizer applied at the rate of 30 lbs. per acre. Ammonium phosphate 11-48 is recommended on the darker soils and ammonium phosphate 16-20 on the grey-wooded type. The shallow seeding, the heavy rate of seeding and the fertilizer, all tend to speed up early development of the grain crop and help it to crowd out the mustard seedlings.

A second very effective method is to seed heavily and about 3½ inches deep, preferably with fertilizer. The kernels are watched until the first sprout is about three-quarters of an inch long (on the kernel, not above the ground). The field is then rod weeded or wire weeded at a depth of two inches to kill all mustard plants which have germinated. The barley crop will then develop fast enough to keep ahead of further mustard seedlings which may start to grow.

REGINA'S

VICTORY YEAR

EXHIBITION

\$3,625⁰⁰
FREE!

Yes, \$3,500.00 in Victory Bonds for the adults—\$125.00 in War Savings Certificates for the girls and boys! On Tuesday and Saturday, \$1,000.00 Bonds will be given FREE at the evening grandstand and FREE at the people holding the prize-winning admission tickets (adults rush or reserved). On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights, \$500.00 Victory Bonds will be given FREE! And on Monday, Children's Day, five \$25.00 War Savings Certificates will be given to the boys and girls holding the lucky 5c admission tickets to the big evening grandstand show! It's the greatest FREE offer in Canada!

"EXHIBITION
Revue of 1945"

The greatest grandstand attraction ever to go on tour. It's just chock-full of stars of stage, screen and radio... with gorgeous scenic, costume and lighting effects. Comedy! Dancing! Singing! Music! Acrobatic! Novelties! See it nightly on the huge grandstand stage at Regina's Victory Year Exhibition, July 30 to August 4!

EXHIBITS!

Livestock - Agriculture - Horticulture - Women's Work - School Exhibits - Indian Work - Government displays - Light Horse Show - a complete picture of the cultural and agricultural west!

HORSE RACES!

Seven running races each afternoon—featuring 'Daily Double' and 'Quinnella'. Automatic starting gate... Pari-Mutuels operated.

MIDWAY!

Gay tent theatres and thrilling rides! All the 'fun of the fair' for young and old!

JULY 30 to
AUG. 4

SIX BIG DAYS



If You Could

WALK INTO OUR PARLOR

you'd be caught in a web of desire

for the

Kinsmen Club "Dream Home"

(worth \$12,000)

being given away to some lucky ticket holder!

ONE TICKET COSTS ONE DOLLAR!

For one dollar YOU may receive this beautiful home in Edmonton. Fully furnished — includes even washing machine and refrigerator. Help send Milk to Britain!

CLIP THIS COUPON!

ATTACH ONE DOLLAR PER TICKET AND MAIL!

KINSMEN MILK-FOR-BRITAIN BUNGALOW X

Box 188, Edmonton, Alberta

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

AMOUNT \$ _____ FOR _____ TICKETS

(\$10,000 in Victory Bonds may be awarded in place of house.)

Wit of the World

"Is there anything you fancy to eat before the execution?" asked the warden.

"Yes, mushrooms," said the condemned man. "I've always been scared to try them in case I'd be poisoned."

...

"Don't suppose I ever will."
"Don't suppose you ever will what?"
"Don't suppose I ever will hear an argument between my wife and one of those tobacco auctioneers—but I'd sure like to."

...

Judge: "You say you have known the defendant all your life. Tell the jury whether you think he would be guilty of stealing this money."

Witness: "How much was it?"

...

Doctor: "Ask the accident victim what his name is, so we can notify his family."

Nurse (a few minutes later): "He says his family knows his name."

...

"Have you any cream for restoring the complexion," asked the faded spinster.

"Restoring, miss? You mean preserving!" said the assistant heartily.
He sold her \$10 worth.

Volume and Quality Demanded in Bacon For British Market

THE Agricultural Supplies Board points out that the prosperity of the Canadian hog industry in the years to come depends on two main factors:

- (1) If Canadian bacon is not available to the British public regularly some other source of supply will be found.
- (2) If the volume of Canadian bacon is uncertain, or its quality inferior, British handlers will be in a position to impose price discounts. Regular supplies in volume will help to get top British price.

Canadian farmers have made wonderful strides in these war years in producing both more and better bacon, but a warning has been sounded which must be heeded if they are to maintain their present position after the war.

James Turner, President of the National Farmers' Union of Britain, during his visit to Canada, pointed out that the Canadian bacon now going to Great Britain is not up to the standard of pre-war Danish bacon and that there must be a marked improvement if our product is to compete successfully after European trade is resumed.

BARLEY SUPPLY SHORT

In some of the main livestock producing areas of Alberta a shortage of barley for feed purposes is apparent. This shortage has been created by increased demands for barley for livestock feed in all parts of Canada and also because of the large market existing for malting barley. The Alberta Department of Agriculture suggests that if hog production is to be maintained to meet requirements, farmers and feeders should make immediate plans to provide themselves with an adequate barley supply. Any feed barley that is needed before the 1945 crop is harvested should be obtained without delay. It is also obvious that an increased barley acreage is needed for Alberta this year.

Harvesting Machinery Courses Arranged

A SERIES of two-day courses dealing with the maintenance and operation of harvesting machinery has been announced by the Alberta Department of Agriculture. The information and instruction to be given at each point will be designed to improve economy and efficiency of harvesting and to reduce loss through breakage and faulty operation. The dates and places scheduled for the courses are as follows:

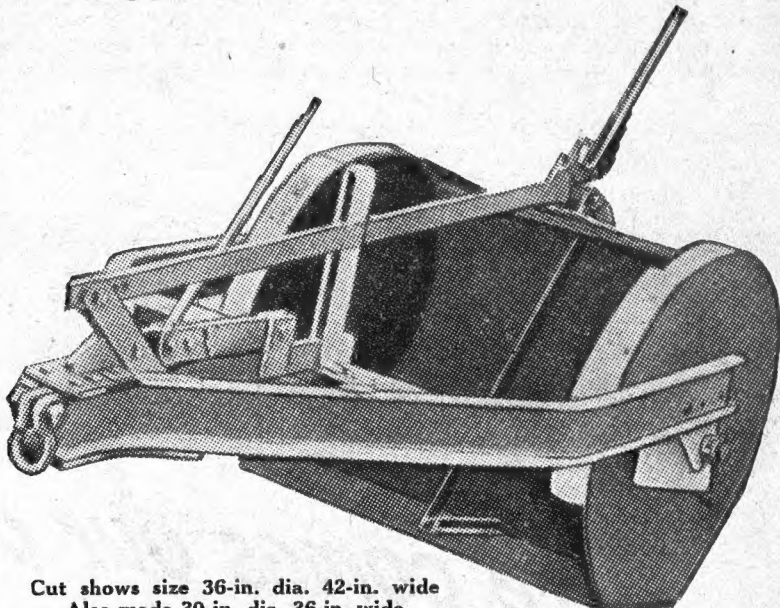
Didsbury, July 9-10; Red Deer, July 12-13; Stettler, July 16-17; Ponoka, July 19-20; Camrose, July 23-24; Holden, July 26-27; Provost, July 30-31; Vermilion, August 2-3; Athabasca, August 6-7.

Save Water!

Save Soil!

SUCCESS ROTARY SOIL MOVER

Strongly Built - Easy to Operate - Speeds Work



Cut shows size 36-in. dia. 42-in. wide
Also made 30-in. dia. 36-in. wide.

Built from heavy steel plate and structural steel sections. Should last for years.

BUY NOW
TO GET
EARLY DELIVERY

Heavy skids on bottom also heavy carrying shoes. Light draft.

SUCCESS SOIL MOVERS ARE BUILT FOR USE WITH FARM TRACTORS

SUCCESS SOIL MOVERS ARE COMPLETELY AUTOMATIC—The Tractor operator does all. Cutting edge or share is of hard, tough, special steel easily removable for sharpening or replacement.

Move soil or earth quickly and cheaply. Build your dam or dug-out at little cost and in little time—then rent to your neighbors to build their dams and dug-outs. Tested by the Dominion Government Testing Farm at Swift Current—consult them as to the best size for your purpose.

HUNDREDS NOW IN USE, GIVING THE UTMOST IN SATISFACTION. Priced so low that every farmer may possess this valuable piece of equipment. We also manufacture Success Automatic Land Levelers and Ditchers for irrigation farm use.

WRITE THE COMPANY FOR A PRICE LIST OR CALL WHEN IN MEDICINE HAT

Sometimes used in winter for cleaning sheds and corrals, also used for land levelling and road repair.

BUY NOW TO GET EARLY DELIVERY

Success Automatic Land Leveller

COMPANY, LIMITED
MEDICINE HAT - ALBERTA
Calgary Dealer: WILLIAMS BROS. LTD., 117 - 10th Ave. W.

\$250 IN CASH PRIZES

for the nearest correct estimate of

THIS YEAR'S (1945) ATTENDANCE AT THE Calgary Exhibition & Stampede



Farm & Ranch Review BRINGS YOU—

REVIEWS — of Livestock Shows, Conventions and important meetings.

FEATURE ARTICLES — relating to all phases of farming.

MECHANICS — valuable suggestions for the farm workshop.

FOR WOMEN — household hints, shortcuts, recipes and features.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE — information on club work and junior enterprises.

A MONTHLY FOR THE WHOLE FARM FAMILY

WHAT will be the total attendance at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede to be held this year from July 9th to 14th inclusive? Your answer to this question may win for you one of these cash prizes—1st, \$100; 2nd, \$60; 3rd, \$40; 4th, \$25; 5th, \$15; and 6th, \$10.

Your estimate must be accompanied by your \$1.00 subscription to the Farm & Ranch Review. Entries must be postmarked not later than midnight July 11th, 1945.

This may be your turn to win. Send your estimate.

THESE FIGURES WILL GUIDE YOU

Here are the attendance totals for the last five years:

1940	244,849	1942	234,281
1941	267,420	1943	265,852
1944	285,458		

THERE IS NO ENTRY FEE

... but your estimate must be accompanied by \$1.00 for a new or renewal subscription to the Farm and Ranch Review. Winners' names will be announced in the August issue of the Farm and Ranch Review.

• USE THIS COUPON •

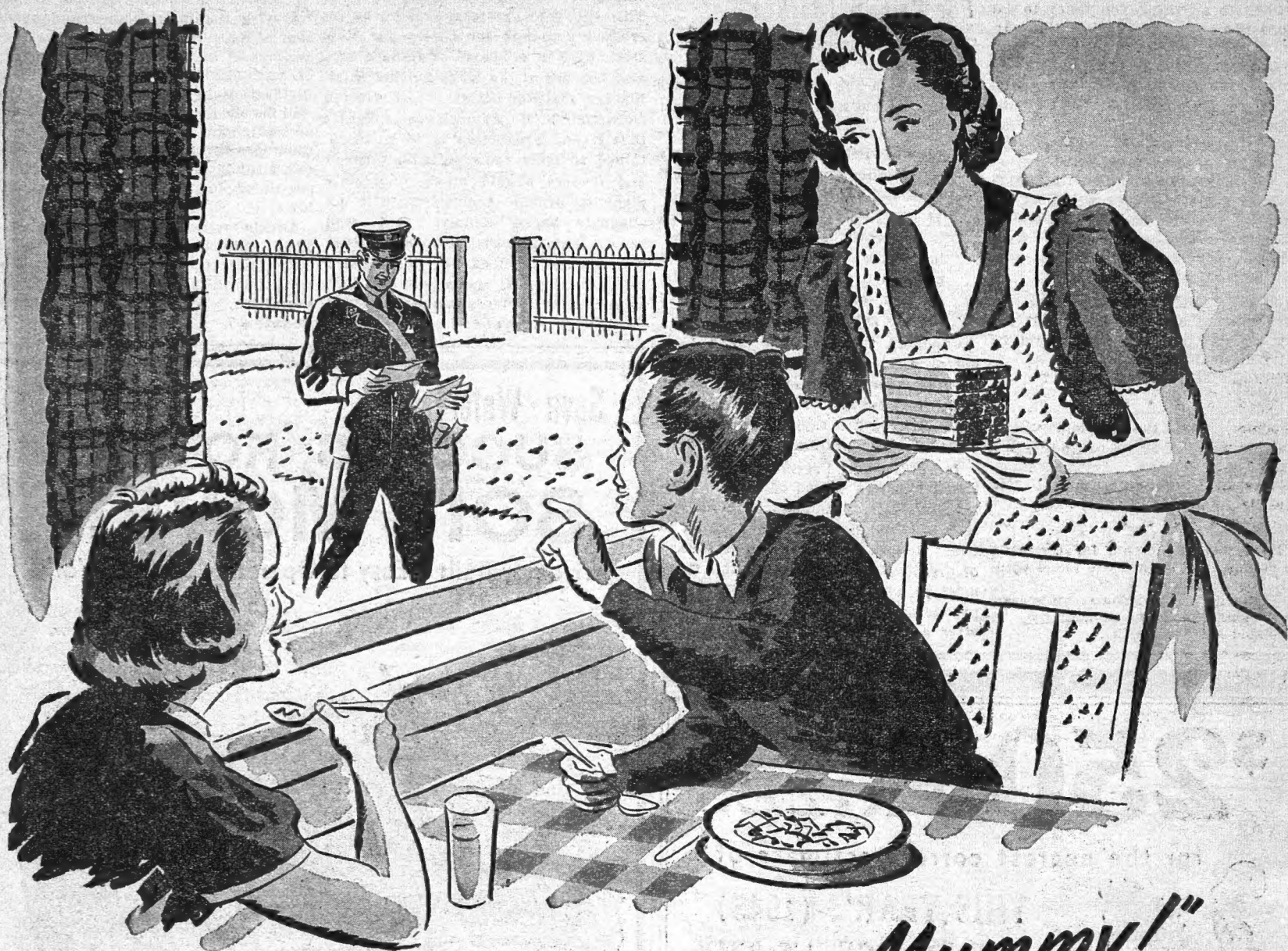
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

My estimate of this year's attendance at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede is _____

Enclosed is \$1.00 for a (new) (renewal) subscription to the Farm and Ranch Review

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____



"Here comes our cheque Mummy!"

All over Canada, in cities, towns, villages and on farms, hundreds of thousands of men and women watch for the postman to bring dependents' allowance cheques as other people look for pay-day. They are people of all ages whose bread-winners are away on active service. They include returned men not yet back in civil life.

And soon there will be hundreds of thousands more back from the war. They will receive cheques to help them buy civilian clothes, to go to college, to get technical or vocational

training, to start in business for themselves, or to set up as farmers or fishermen.

The banks have to be prepared to cash all official cheques for these and a dozen other purposes—and to do so anywhere in Canada without charge. In fact, the banks supply Canada with the nationwide machinery to facilitate a grateful country's plans for restoring service men and women to civilian life.

This is a tremendous task. It will entail a vast amount of bookkeeping. But you can be sure that your banks will take it in their stride without impairing regular banking service.

This Advertisement is Sponsored by your Bank

Secondary Expanding

By C. FRANK STEELE

SOUTHERN Alberta has embarked upon an industrialization program based upon the land, a program that will play a major part in the post-war development of the region.

Here we have a region in which the city of Lethbridge works hand in hand with the rural areas surrounding it. The Lethbridge Board of Trade has never been looked upon as an urban organization only; it has always functioned for the city and district as abundantly shown in the promotion of irrigation and the beet sugar industry. At the annual meetings of the Lethbridge trade body you will find rural south represented and given a voice, the farmer and district businessman sitting down beside the merchant, the banker, the professional man of the city. Urban-rural relations have always been fostered until today Southern Alberta is going forward as a unit. And yet only the surface of the co-ordination of interests has been scratched.

However, much has been accomplished, as a survey of the development of secondary industries reveals. It has been felt for years that straight wheat raising and straight livestock were not enough. The technical agricultural men counselled mixed farming, intensified farming, and the expansion of irrigation made this necessary since special crops are demanded on high-priced land under the ditch if the farmer is to stay in business. He soon realized this; hence the early swing to diversification.

THE most important of these industries is sugar. Here we have an industry that fits perfectly into the general irrigated farm program. The growing of sugar beets under contract gives the farmer a hoed crop that keeps the land clean, gives him an assured price for his product and yields valuable by-products utilized in the now extensive livestock feeding industry, an industry that now means the winter feeding and finishing of 25,000 head of cattle and 100,000 head of lambs. The Lethbridge Central Feeders' Association does more than a million dollars worth of business a year operating on a co-operative basis.

The sugar beet industry brings into the country annually around seven million dollars of new wealth. The area under beet production is 30,000 acres, and the growers and sugar company make a split on the returns from the sale of sugar.

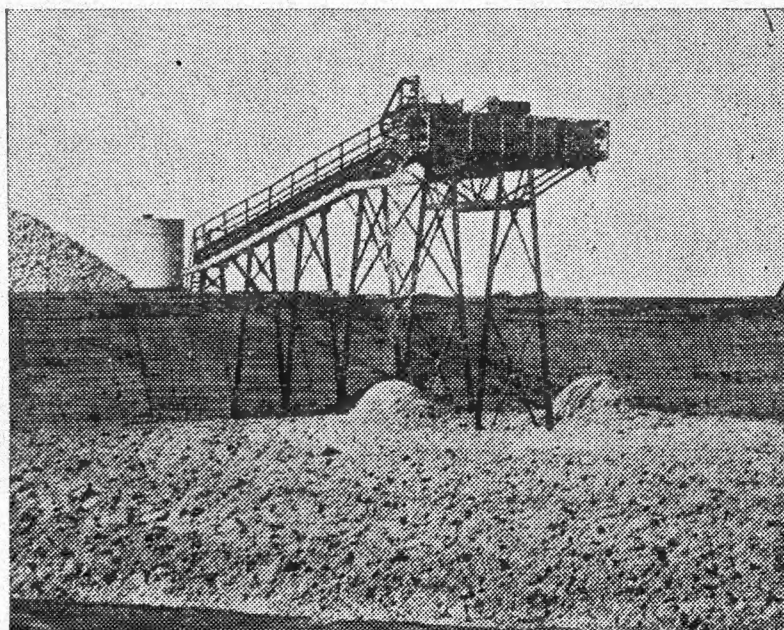
By improved cultural methods, careful irrigation at the proper time, use of manure or commercial fertilizer, etc. beet growers have increased their per-acre tonnage until many growers are harvesting better than 12 and 15 tons to the acre and receiving around \$10 a ton for their deliveries. In addition they have the valuable beet tops, beet pulp and molasses from the Raymond and Picture Butte factories at a nominal price for livestock feeding.

Beet production has reached the point where additional factory units will be necessary if it is stepped-up

Barnwell-Coaldale area for a factory. The sugar company has this in mind when materials and equipment are available. The Brooks irrigated area has also gone on record as wanting a factory, and the abundant water supply there will be an important factor in such a development.

Canneries Developed

Southern Alberta's sunshine and fertile soil combine to produce flavorful vegetables and so we have the development of the vegetable canning industry. Lethbridge, Taber, Coaldale and Magrath have factories processing some 7,000 acres of peas, beans, corn and pumpkin. The small Coaldale factory, established by the thrifty Mennonite farmers, also cans chicken that has found a ready market. The Magrath cannery, established by Utah capital, will go into operation this fall. In 1944 the canning industry returned a million dollars to growers and to



factory help in the form of wages.

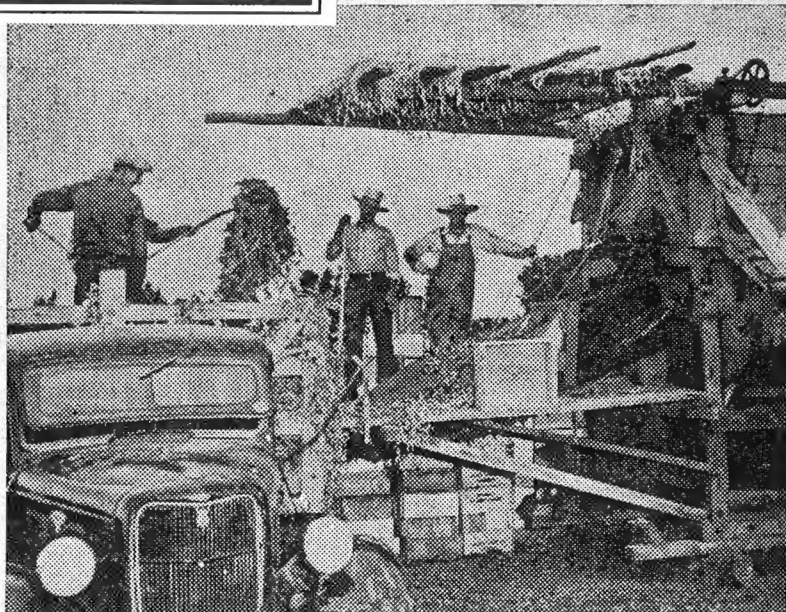
In addition to the cannery operations at Lethbridge, the Broder Company has the province's only dehydration plant. Up to now the carrots, table beets, potatoes and turnips processed by this plant have been packed for military establishments and for export to the British Food Ministry.

ANOTHER secondary project that has come to the front the last few years is the commercial bean and pea industry. Acreage in these crops, also commercial mustard, is grown under contract. The seed is sacked and delivered at the cleaning and grading plants at Lethbridge and today a flourishing business has been built up, giving the farmers a profitable sideline. Much of the seed peas produced has gone to the Old Country during the war. Bird-seed is being raised to a small degree, also popcorn. All these crops thrive in the district.

An industry that formerly promised to become very important in this irrigated region was the alfalfa meal business. This is an alfalfa country, but of late the production of this crop has fallen off sharply and alfalfa mills are having difficulty getting alfalfa to keep their plants working. They have been forced to reach out as far as Brooks for supplies. The market is assured both in Canada and overseas, but supplies have seriously dwindled and an effort has been made to revive

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Steadily Alberta



VALUABLE BY-PRODUCTS

GOOD use is made of the by-products from the secondary farm industries in Southern Alberta. Top picture shows peas hauled from the field being put through the viner. The vines are either stacked in silo piles or dried in the sun and stacked as hay. As a feed this hay is palatable to livestock and has a substantial protein content. Taber, Magrath and Lethbridge plants will start canning peas early in July.

Lower picture shows a dump of sugar beet pulp, a favourite with livestock feeders, which is a valuable residue of beet sugar manufacture.

of flour and feed mills scattered through the region have a definite place, as does the expanding co-operative vegetable growing and marketing enterprise with its modern storage, grading and packing plant at Broxburn Siding east of Lethbridge. Southern Alberta potato growers have been battling the past few years against an outbreak of bacterial ring rot. It has been a tough battle because the plague got a real hold in the region. However, by co-operative effort and firm control measures invoked by government authorities, progress is being made. The disease is gradually being wiped out and the quality of marketable potatoes improved. No tubers are allowed to reach the market that are not free from this disease.

All this development has hinged largely on water, irrigation water, and that is why Southern Alberta is agitating for an extension of irrigation. Water storage has lagged. The projected Pot Hole Coulee dam—it is expected to be built this summer—would provide the needed moisture during the critical growing period. It is proposed to construct the dam so as to become part of the great Lethbridge South-eastern scheme including the St. Mary River dam at Spring Coulee. This proposed 3½-million-dollar reservoir, key to the whole water development program, has been approved by the P.F.R.A.

Pickling Vegetables

East of Coaldale is Barnwell and it is there that the Dyson Pickle interests of Winnipeg contract with farmers for pickling vegetables, chiefly cucumbers. Large salting vats have been built at Taber as a preliminary to a branch pickling factory.

In any survey of secondary industries the busy woollen mill at Magrath with its 60 workers and the numbers

TOO often in the rush of work man acts before he thinks, and an accident results. A large number of accidents on the farm and in the factory result from carelessness or thoughtlessness. Man is given the power to think, and when he exercises it accidents are fewer.